Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XIII. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834. Whole No. 665.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank

TERMS—$2 00, if paid during the year.
$2 50, if not paid during the year.
$3 00, if not paid before the expiration of the publication year.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher, while arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of Solvent Banks, excepting Banks of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, will be received at par value for subscriptions &c. by mail.

☞ Postpaid Letters not taken from the Post-Office.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE SNEAK.

On the Death of a talented Young Friend.

"GREAT GOD! how could thy vengeance light
So heavy on one child?
How could the hand that gave such charms,
Rain them again?"

Bailey, who lead I receive the lays
Which flow from friendship, most sincere
It round the globe, thy spell stays,
Of latent fire which that once bore dear.

The muse who knew thy gifted powers—
Who oft admir'd thy burning verse—
Shall sorrow o'er thy early flowers,
And all thy matchless worth rehearse.

When night has clos'd the silent scene,
When flow'rs give out their sweet perfumes,
When dew wet grass I'll attend
Some friendly hand a tomb will raise,
And genius rear the sculptur'd stone,
Which shall record thy purity and praise,
And tell how bright thy virtues shone.

The youths, whose generous bosoms swell
With rapture, at thy rising fame,
Shall all thy manly graces tell,
And hand it down from name to name.

For thee, on each returning year,
Beauty will heave the tis det sigh;
For thee shall drop the bitter tear,
And all her native numbers try.

Around you kind paternal dome,
Where all thy childish graces stray'd,
Methinks there hangs a solemn gloom,
Which shrouds the distant glade.

Like Virtue's image, sent on earth,
Thou ehamm'd'st awhile our wondering eyes,
Then soar'd to the eternal sphere
Of Virtue and to happier skies!

If Virtue can a crown receive,
Which fades not with the dying head!
No longer, then, let friendship grieve,
Since thou, from woe to bliss art fled.

Why did'st thou descend to mortal birth?
Form such a faultless piece of clay?
Why was the transient blessing given,
Thus to be torn so soon away?

S. A. S.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

ROSALIE VANE.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

By young, so fair,
Good without effort, great without a foe;
But now a bride and mother—and now *there!*
How many ties did that stern moment tear!
BYRON.

Nor the most beautiful, but by far the loveliest girl, I ever met with, was Rosalie Vane. The child of very handsome parents she could not well be otherwise than resembling them in this particular—and when I say that she resembled either father or mother, few of her sex were in appearance so sweet and engaging. Her's was not that faultless regularity of features, models—the glow and grandeur of Circassian perfection; neither had she the proud, queenly air of Psyche, nor the picturesque and passionate expression of Spanish beauty: her aspect rather realized our ideas—and I dare say those of many—of Psyche, the young, the pure, the lovely. With a profusion of ringlets of jet black hair, a complexion as clear and fresh as the lilies and roses of the fabled Aurora, the chief and distinguishing charm of this fair creature was the ever varying emanation that seemed to breathe from her whole form and features—that feeling of which I have the authority of Scripture for believing, to be the essence of the Deity himself. There was *Love* in the dark and lustrous eyes—*Love* in the deep-blue eyes—lore in her soft dimples, and the wreathed smiles and sweet pouting of her ruby lips—love, in the low, liquid tones of her melting voice: in a word, she looked and moved a personification of love—the very genius, or harvest and as charming as the Verousse Juliet. Her person was below the middle height—but expansively rounded, and with a natural grace, in the fulness and voluptuous swell, so prized in the beauties of the East.

Nor was it outward loveliness alone, that adorned this sweet being: for she was as good as fair, as artless as intelligent, as full of simplicity as of accomplishment and grace. In manner, gay, and yet gentle, modest, and yet playful, her intellectual gifts and attainments were like herself, sensible, feminine, and elegant. Soft as a seraph, in the order of angels her name should be longed, dependents, school-fellows and acquaintances alike admired her social and gracious incapability of a violent or unkind emotion; and when, in the bloom of girl-hood, she returned, after a long absence, to the home of her nativity, at which her education was completed, to her natal halls,—it was to be welcomed by high and low—at least by all with such a jubilee, as after a Greenland winter, might hail the reappearance of the natural luminary—the sun—shine, did Rosalie Vane continue, through life, to diffuse around the domestic hearth, and the haunts of social glee.

And fortune had been as kind to Miss Vane as nature. She was the only heiress, not merely of immense wealth—but of the moral nobility attached to a name, on which attended universal respect and esteem. Col. Vane was one of the most gallant and polished gentleman—the Chesterfield of America—was a patrician *par excellence*, and a soldier of Washington's school, not in virtue of official—for of that he stood in no need—but of private and personal dignity. As opulent as the ownership of one-half of the City, and a good third of its principal Bank, could make him, such a man was ever ready to lend the sterling weight of character—and had moreover drawn a large share in the public banks of his territories: to wit, the hymeneal. The lady, wooed and won by a cavalier so highly gifted, and at that time in the prime of manhood, was a daughter of his native State of New York, had much beauty, a most amiable disposition, and a large inheritance to expectancy from her father. The joint plan, the friend of the destitute; she was reverenced as a public benefactress, having founded several charities to sanctify and perpetuate her name. Their union, so fertile in all the elements of happiness, had been long and prosperous—as the merit of the parties deserved—and was further cemented by the birth of one child, their darling Ann-Rosalie.

During the infancy and childhood of her daughter, Mrs. Vane had resided in Philadelphia—the fashionable circles—and upheld the honours of her state and station, with a success that more than justified the partiality of her doting husband. He, himself, one of the few Americans who could add to his wealth without pecuniary exertion—had emolument, as that most enviable of characters, a private gentleman,—was of the most refined and hospitable taste: his palace had long been of his high style of living, drew around him all that was courtly, distinguished and influential in the luminous assemblage of metropolitan life. Possessor of a great indirect political influence, he was courted by those in power, and consulted as oracle to none. Proud, high-minded, and feeling that it was his due to lead, not follow, he was in situation, bearing, and character, the Earl Grey of our Republic: of course, I refer to that nobleman from his total dissimilarity.

Thus holding himself free from the trammels of party or party, General Vane occupied his time in the first of his vast property—and the enjoyment of social and domestic bliss, such as rarely blesses our lot. He was the friend and representatives at the Federal City, stationary and transient, praised and frequented his house, as superior to all the hotels: and as for the desirous of mixing with the *elite* of ton, had to bring letters to the President—and to be seen at Vane House—to exchange a word or bow, in public, with either of the distinguished couple—were privileges of which numbers were vehemently ambitious, though mostly "doomed to disappointment dire." And if such was the state of things *before* the advent of the lovely heiress, it may be supposed that the force of attraction did not lessen *afterwards*. The elegant owners of Mansion Square, as their town residence was called, had always studied a nice selection of visitors; and now the difficulty of admittance to them, was increased ten-fold. Parents introducing a beautiful daughter to the world, have been well likened to travellers bearing a precious charge through a country infested with numerous and fierce robbers; and without exactly proceeding upon that principle, Gen. Vane and his lady found themselves beset with those anxieties and apprehensions inseparable from the parental relation. Their sole and charming child was surrounded and solicited on all sides; society owned her as its highest acquisition—the fashionable *réunion* was held complete without her—no young equipage of ton was satisfied unless he could gain permission to dangle in her train. Lovers came not by scores, but in troops; and the fair Rosalie received the queen of a little court; where the suitors and imitators contended for the distinction of her notice. Thus circumstanced, it is beloved her natural position to be doubly *exclusive*—and so they were. A breath stains the surface of a crystal mirror: and the parents of my heroine, in their delicate sense of propriety, held the mere casual contact with many persons, generally circulating in society, to be contamination to a pure and polished young lady: so, soon none, save the highest and most irreproachable in the land, stood a chance of presentation to the sweet "sovereign of the hour."

Meanwhile Miss Vane's air, Miss Vane's dress, Miss Vane's attitudes were commented upon by all ambitious of an *extreme distinction*. The characteristic of this manner, was a fine simplicity, happily exemplified when she sat at the piano. Her head bent against on this attitude, which embellished King's Gallery for a short time, where this pervading tone of "plain grace," in every thing, gave the distinguished air as absolutely to enliven the canvass. I have gazed on it for hours, in mournful admiration and wonder, that it should record the portrait of so exquisite, should have been decreed to pass a way so soon, and vanish from existence. Insensibly, with these melancholy musings, would mingle the remembrance of my impressions when I first saw her in the glow and freshness of youth and hope: then life seemed opening its pathway before her, through but such, except with velvet, strewed with roses, and over arched with the garniture of splendour and love. Her sweet, confiding frankness of manner, the chastened vivacity of her graceful mirth—her father, too, following her every motion, with rapture in his eye—her mother's accents, soliloquizing into exulting tenderness, as the presented herself an old friend of the family—to her daughter, her Ann; the whole scene would appear plain and palpable before me. That group is indelibly impressed on my memory, as not only of the deepest interest, but forming a rare picture of human life—the most unique in personal endowments: the General, just in his prime, and a most handsome man—Mrs. Vane, her charms undiminished, not changed—and near her that, fair girl, in the first blush of youth, like Summer and Spring, standing side by side!

At the period of my introduction to her, Rosalie had just reached the zenith of felicity. She had gained the object of her most ardent wishes—but still the paternal sanction authorized none; and the daughter, as docile and guileless as a pet lamb—and her associations not yet at variance on this paramount point, appeared to commit the matter entirely to his wise care. At length, however, the happy man came; but, though he saw, he conquered not, at first. This was the son of a Scotchman of immense wealth, and great estate; to say nothing of his family, which was one of the oldest and most haughty of the Southern aristocracy. The personal gifts of the lover in question, equalled his worldly advantages; and he and Rosalie Vane, as few are capable of loving. She alone

"Heard, felt and seen,
Possessed the entire thought."

and his ardour eventually awakened in her gentle bosom, a sentiment as tender, if less warm. The General, who from the first, had framed the overtures of this candidate, knew the full value of the treasure in his hands, and as in proportion, cautious and chary of parting lightly with it. In truth, neither himself nor Mrs. Vane could bear the thought of losing, as yet, an idol thus early to another; but as they began to see how much the happiness of their child, parental fondness, as usual, sacrificed itself, and after a courtship of two years and better, presented her hand to the lover, with the consent of Rosalie Vane, to Arthur Morrison. These were conducted on a scale of magnificence commensurate with the wealth of the parties—and necessarily consumed much time and preparation.

The wedding day arrived; it was one which summer seemed to have adorned expressly for the occasion, and the splendid mansion in Square, glowing with paintings and carpets, and its thousand lights, dazzled in spot of beauty, to that of Shenstone, were to be thrown open after the ceremony, to a concourse of the fashionable world, to the privilege of intimacy entitled me to be present at the marriage-rite; and I had gone over, overcome by the sunshine in my heart, at the happy prospects of one, as perfect and as pleasing, as mere humanity can be. As I approached the house, though the wide walk of Vane House, gleaming from amid its screen of verdant vines, and "all ancestral trees"—its lawn, rich in the shimmering of sapphire and the superb grounds, with their perfumed bowers and parterres, were brightened by Thomas' sallowy waves, seemed to smile with a gayer beauty—to breathe a fresher and more delicious fragrance—

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Two hundred and forty members of the House of Commons, signed a round robin, calling upon Lord Althorp to resume the office he has abandoned. The term round robin is applied to a document, the signature to which make a ring, so that it is impossible to distinguish that first signed.

A bill has passed the House of Commons for the abolition of capital punishment for horse stealing and returning from transportation.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—An Inquest was lately held at Bromley, Middlesex, on the body of Ellen Donovan, a child, three years old, who, having been bitten by a dog in a rabid state, died of hydrophobia; and it was gravely given in evidence by the parents and friends of the deceased, that though they had not called in a doctor so soon they might have done, yet they had endeavoured to effect a cure by roasting the liver and light of the mad dog, and compelling the child to eat a portion of them!

It was stated at the anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association at Spalding, that a calculation had been made at Birmingham, respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that *one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half!*

Engraving on Egg shells.—Draw any design you think proper with a pen, and using melted fat or grease on an egg shell, and then put it either in white vinegar or diluted sulphuric acid. Leave it for about three or four hours, then take it out and wash it in fresh water. The acid acting on the carbonate of chalk of which the shell consists, will wear into it, leaving untouched the parts covered with the fatty matter, which will then stand out in relief. This is also the principle of lithography, although the mode of operation differs.

China contains 361,000,000 souls on 1,400,000 square miles, which is less to a square mile than in Ireland. In the maritime provinces, however, there are 400 to the square mile. The metropolitan province on the coast not 100 miles from Pekin and about lat. 40, is sterile and frequently inundated. The inhabitants are miserably wretched—live in small mud huts, and die every winter in great numbers from starvation, rarely being able to procure even rice. Yet they are happy.

R. Cotten, the man who once walked 1,250 miles, in 1000 hours, started lately in Brown's Grounds, Brighton, to walk forward one mile, run a mile, wheel a barrow a mile, walk backward half a mile, run a pair of coach wheels half a mile, draw a one horse gig half a mile, hop 100 yards, jump over 50 common hurdles, each five yards apart, pick up 50 stones one yard apart, in a straight line, and put each singly into a basket; all which he was to accomplish in an hour. This extraordinary feat attracted to the ground a large concourse of spectators. Notwithstanding the distance was upwards of six miles, the pedestrian accomplished the feat within six minutes of the time allotted to him.—He was, however, very much fatigued.

Extraordinary Longevity.—Died on the 19th June, at the village of Wheathampstead, Herts, Rebecca Carter, in the 104th year of her age. She retained all her faculties entire up to a short period before her death.—She never had occasion to use spectacles, yet she could see to thread her needle, and do all her household work up to her 102d year. She had lived a widow 16 years, and died in the parish she was born in, from which she never travelled above ten miles. She was the mother of a large family, many of whom lived around her, yet she always lived alone since her husband's death until about a year of her own death.

Died at Wenyegah, in the parish of Llanvigan, in the county of Brecknock, on Sunday, June 1, William John David, aged 100 years last Easter, and buried at the Church of Vaynor the following Wednesday. He saw in his life time 191 of his relations—viz. five sons and three daughters, 45 grandsons, 134 great grandsons, and four great-great-grandsons. The old man passed all his days in perfect health and was able to walk round the farm every day. On Friday, May 30, he happened to be in his house alone, from 10 o'clock till 12 at noon; by some unknown accident he fell on the fire, and died the following Sunday.

UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.—At Heanton Punchardon, near Braunton, are two paupers, John Slade and his wife, who have been inmates of the workhouse for thirty-five years, and ignorant they had any living relative, or a shilling in the world but what they derived from the parish, have come as heirs to an estate near Glastonbury, worth about 1,200l. and considerable arrears of rent, said to be for seven or eight years. They have in consequence, an additional weekly allowance, to increase their comforts, until the business is finally arranged.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Improved Phraseology.—When Bonaparte landed at Antibes, M. Marron said, "the Ogre is landed." When he reached Grenoble, M. Marron exclaimed, "the rascal Bonaparte is at Grenoble." When he advanced to Lyons, M. Marron cried, "Napoleon is at Lyons." When he approached Paris, M. Marron shouted, "his majesty the Emperor is come." So the letter of Louis Philippe to the Bishops in 1831, calls upon them to celebrate "the three *immortal* days of July,"—that of 1832, "the great days of July"—that of 1833, the *memorable* days of July"—that of 1834 drops all laudatory phraseology, and merely recommends the commemoration of "the days of July."—*French Paper.*

The following ingenious act of swindling has been successfully practised, according to a French paper, upon a Ministerial candidate. This gentleman was on the point of leaving Paris for the place of election, in consequence of a letter from his agent, stating that his presence would be necessary. However, his departure, greatly to his then satisfaction, was prevented by another letter, apparently from the same person, informing him that one of the cleverest Advocates of the place of election, and who took a lively interest in his nomination, would call and consult with him on the best means of securing his return, and, consequently, that he might dispense with his journey. A short time after the receipt of this letter the announced Advocate arrived, and was received with open arms by the candidate. The Advocate, after displaying an intimate knowledge of the local politics of the place of election, and deploring the coalition that had been formed between the Carlists and Republicans, concluded by stating that the election might be secured by the proper application of a few thousand francs to the consciences of some electors. Being asked what sum would be necessary, he answered a mere *bagatelle*—4,000 fr. which sum was immediately handed to him, with many expressions of gratitude for his zealous exertions. The pretended Advocate hurried off to post down to the place of election; but it appears that some accident must have happened to him on the way, as he has not since been heard of, and the candidate has not only lost his election, but his money also.

Gratitude to Heaven.—The actings of which noble principles are not only fruitful in every good work, but productive of the truest satisfaction; somewhat like the fragrant steams of consecrated incense, which while they honored the great object of worship, regaled with their pleasing perfumes of devout worship.

Religious Politeness.—Is it quite fatal to refined manners as the rod of Moses was to the counterfeit miracles of the magicians? No! it is rather like the influence of the sanctuary on the rod of Aaron, which, while it remained at a distance from the tabernacle, was a dry, sapless, and barren stick; but when deposited before the ark was quickened into vegetable light, was adorned with a rich white bloom, and enriched with full grown fruit; or as the sacred historian expresses this surprising fact, "It brought forth buds and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds."—*Hervey on Education of Daughters.*

Character.—As the painter of old threw a veil over a degree of human expression lest the power of his art even to attempt, so there are some moral portraitures which the painter with the pen must abstain from touching.

Lord Suffield, in presenting to the House of Lords, not long since, a petition in favour of the bill for abolishing capital punishment, entered into a minute detail of the non-efficacy of capital punishment, and stated that the increase of crime within the last three years in cases where capital punishments were continued, was 44 per cent. whereas, in cases where capital punishments were withdrawn, it was two and a half per cent. The case with respect to convictions was in that ratio. In cases where capital punishments were continued the convictions were 73 per cent. while in those cases where capital punishments were withdrawn, it was only 47 per cent. Crime, therefore, has increased in cases where capital punishments were retained and diminished in cases where it had been withdrawn.

Breach of Marriage promise.—An action was lately brought by a lady against a gentleman at Litchfield, for not having fulfilled his engagement towards her.—The gentleman pleaded in extenuation the feeble health of the lady, who for two years had been very ill, and the physicians had stated that her recovery was uncertain. The gentleman then ceased to pay his addresses, and was ultimately married to another.—The charge of the judge was delivered on Friday, and on Saturday a verdict for the defendant was returned.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

DOCTOR GREEN AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

At Messrs. Bunn & Soran, proprietors of the Temperance Reading Rooms, No. 24 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is to be had, his Epistle relative to the temperate and exemplary life of this society; known, in common parlance, by the appellation of Quakers.

We have often admired the originality and force of this man's writings, but this, his last production, we consider as surpassing any, and will very well reward a perusal.

Indeed, all and every person ought to read it; and we are informed that upwards of 50,000 are being printed, by the different Temperance Societies, to be distributed throughout distant countries.

It is to be had gratuitously, at the above named Reading Rooms; and also at Mr. J. Marsh's Office, where the *Pennsylvania Temperance Society* hold their meetings, No. 14 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

The Doctor gives the true account of the origin of Temperance Societies; and his Epistle relative to the Friends, contains more knowledge (in as small a compass) than ever as yet hath come within our view.

And here, friend reader, it may not be inapplicable to state, that our gifted fellow-townsman, Mr. Benjamin Tanner, hath, through his wonderful ingenuity, produced some lithographic engravings—emblems of the Doctor's temperance descriptions; and they are to be had at the different print shops, as well as at his own office, No. 75 Dock street.

A Member of the Philada. Temperance Society.

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, September 13.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, we are informed is now in successful operation for sloop navigation. Goods are transported from New York to this city in 48 hours, at a cost not exceeding the rate of freight charged by coasting vessels. By this line the insurance may be saved, as there is little or no risk.

Should not those of our city, who are interested in its trade take some public steps calculated to give an impulse to the design of uniting our system of internal improvements with those of Ohio? It rests with those most interested, in preserving the trade of our city with the West, to say whether so important an end shall be obtained. We trust the Philadelphia capitalists, will evince in this matter, the proper enterprise.

COMMUNICATION.

MYSTERIOUS AFFLICTION.

A boy, named WILLIAM F. SMITH, about 14 years of age, left his home about the 1st of August last;—his parents, since that time, have heard nothing from him. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by Mr. James Campbell, N. W. corner Schuylkill Fifth and Market street, Philadelphia, or at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

☞ Editors of newspapers will confer an act of humanity by copying the above notice.

AN HONEST OATH.—The Tennessee convention, now in session for the purpose of remodelling the constitution of the state, appear to have had some difficulty in agreeing upon the phraseology for the oath to be taken by the members of the Legislature. During the discussion on the subject, a Mr. McKinney proposed the following, which if not strictly according to *law*, is, perhaps, in some cases at least, according to *practice*.

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that as a member of this General Assembly, I will in the first place, do the best I can for myself—in the second place, for my friends—and in the third place, for the State of Tennessee."

THE MEMORY OF LA FAYETTE.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1834.

Faneuil Hall has seen another of its splendid days—a day to be long remembered by all who sat beneath those "famous arches," "familiar of old," as the orator described them on this occasion, "with all the ancient voices of American renown." Such an assembly, and such a spirit, and such performances, so worthy of them both, it has not been the fortune of many members of this generation to witness. The procession was the greatest spectacle of the kind we have had within my recollection—I do not mean for pageantry or show, but for respectability, and regularity, and especially for the all-pervading presence of a single spirit throughout the whole of the immense multitude engaged in it, and throughout the far greater multitude of all classes and ages, which thronged the streets through which it passed.

CONNECTICUT.

The three vacancies in Congress, occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Foot to the Gubernatorial chair, by the resignation of Mr. Ellsworth, and by the appointment of Mr. Huntington as a Judge of the Superior Court, are to be supplied by an election to be held early in the ensuing month. There is no lack of candidates. The Whigs have nominated Joseph Trumbull, Ebenezer Jackson, Jr. and Phineas Miner, Esqrs.—the Tories prefer Samuel Ingham, Lancelot Phelps and Luther Loomis, Esqrs.—and the Antimasons are out for Richard Hubbard, Sheldon C. Leavitt, and Horace Crowles, Esqrs.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—About 14 miles of the Rail Road between Boston and Worcester are now under way, and travelled by the Locomotive. Next year the whole distance will be completed.

The Boston and Providence Rail Road is complete as far as Canton—a distance of 12 miles. When finished, it will be about 40 miles long.

The Rail Road from Jersey City, opposite New York, to Newark, is now open and under travel.—This runs to New Brunswick, and ultimately to Philadelphia.

The Rail Road from Washington to Baltimore, is partly finished and travelled.

All these Rail Roads have been constructed and opened during the present summer. They form the links of the great Atlantic Rail Road from Boston to Washington.

Melancholy death.—The dead body of a man was lately found about ten miles south of Fort Wayne, Indiana, which is supposed to have been in the same situation several weeks. It was in such a state of decomposition that it could not be recognized; but it appeared to have been that of a man about 30 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high. He had on a pair of jean pantaloons, and a striped swansdown vest; no papers of any description nor any money were found about him. One of the jurors, at the inquest held over him, recognized the pantaloons as a pair he had sold to a stranger some months ago. It is conjectured that the unfortunate man had fallen sick while travelling, and left the road in search of water, and had probably lingered in the place where he was found, for two or three days before death put an end to his sufferings, the bushes, in two or three places, were twisted and tied together, so as to form a screen or shelter, which it is probable he had done to shield himself from the rays of the sun.

The Eastern papers give the subjoined account of the fun of an elephant in crossing Connecticut river, a few days since:—

The elephant was two or three hours in getting over the Connecticut, the evening after he was exhibited here. As soon as he got into the middle of the stream, every deep and rapid at the place where he crossed, he began to play about in the water and gambol in the most antic manner; and when his keeper undertook to punish him, he immediately sunk ten or fifteen feet, leaving the man to swim for their lives. A dog which is domesticated with him was then sent to seize him by the ear and lead him out; the elephant wound his trunk round his body, and tossed him twenty feet in the air. All this was done good humouredly however, and evidently with no intention of serious mischief. When he was tired with his frolic, he came out and surrendered himself. The scene was watched from the bank by a considerable number of spectators.

MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

The Boston Courier relates that on the 4th inst. on opening a rum half-barrel, in the store of Mr. George Dana, on Long wharf, the entire body of a well formed boy, apparently from 8 to 10 years of age, was found enclosed. The cask had been carefully enclosed in a strong box made of boards, marked "N" and addressed "Boorman & Johnston, New York."—The barrel was packed in shavings, and shavings were also stuffed in the cask about the body; the contents of the cask were wet and fully saturated with Rum, supposed from the smell, to be Santa Cruz, but there was not enough liquor to admit of drawing out a drop. A cord was found passed round from the back of the neck to the legs just above the ancles (embracing the body, &c.) apparently to secure the body and legs in a bent posture, for convenience in packing.—The skin was of a sallow complexion, hair jet black and straight, and the whole appearance indicating the Tartar or Indian race. Some spectators supposed that the color of the skin was the darker, from having long been in the spirit. It arrived here from New York last winter in the regular packet Sun, and no one calling for it, it was, as usual, stored with Mr. Dana, Jan'y last, when the packet returned to New York. There it has remained up to yesterday, when the box was opened for examination. A Coroner's Inquest was held, but no scars were discovered, and it appears to be the better opinion that it had been shipped to some Surgeon for dissection, and had miscarried.—The concern of Boorman & Johnson is a very old house and has long been one of the most respectable in the city of New York.

The following solution of the mystery relative to the contents of the box is contained in the N. Y. Gazette:

It is true that a box marked N was forwarded by us on the 20th December last, to Emerson & Harvey, of Boston, for Dr. Mussey, of Hanover College, N. H., which box was sent to us by Mr. W. C. Chandler, of Philadelphia, with instructions to forward it.

Of its contents we were ignorant, nor can we tell why it was not called for by the consignees in Boston.

Dr. Mussey is a professor of anatomy in the College of Hanover, and we believe him to be a gentleman of the greatest respectability.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO.

New York, 6th Sep.

MURDER AT SEA.—The brig Juniper, Capt. Crosby sailed from Boston for Surinam, on the 4th ultimo.—When in lat. 30, lon. 43, on the 14th, as we learn by the Boston Advertiser, the captain was stabbed twice with a dirk, whilst asleep below in his berth, by his cook, a Spanish negro. At the second blow, the dirk broke, Capt. C. sprung from his berth, and gained the deck. As he passed out of the companion way, the second mate ran to his assistance, caught him in his arms, and asked him what was the matter? captain Crosby answered, "I don't know," and immediately expired.

In the mean time the cook took a bayonet from a musket in the cabin and stabbed Mr. Eldred, the first officer, in eighteen places. Mr. E. threw himself from his berth grappled with the assassin, and succeeded in reaching the deck, when the second mate and the man at the wheel secured the negro. Mr. Eldred is confined to his hammock, but will probably recover.

On the same day that these events happened, the Juniper spoke the brig Agile, capt. Parsons, who put his second officer on board to assist in navigating the vessel, and on Tuesday she returned home with the cook in irons.

ST. LOUIS, (Miss.) Aug. 26.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from the Mountains, has sent us a note, in which it is stated, for the information of the friends of those who accompanied Mr. Provost, (of the American Fur Company,) "that his party has not been attacked by, nor had they a fight with the Pawnee Indians last spring," as was reported. Mr. W. L. Sublette and Capt. Cerre have perhaps arrived at Independence by this time—the former with 60 or 70 packs, and the latter with about 20 packs of Beaver. Mr. Provost intended leaving the rendezvous on Ham's Fork of the Rio Colorado, six or seven days after the writer of the note, who left about the 10th of July.—Last Spring, the writer visited Fort Vancouver, an establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, situated 90 miles above the mouth of the Columbia: he left there on the 31st May, and, lying by 37 days, reached Independence on the 14th of August.—*Rep.*

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says—"Great fears are entertained at the Treasury, that the revenue of the Customs will, this year, fall seriously short of expectation, and that the deficiency may be so material, as to render it necessary to resort to a loan to meet the expenditures of the government. The creation of a new debt, will be a very unpopular act, and will, if possible, be postponed until after the end of Gen. Jackson's term, that the odium may fall on his successor. Merchants from some of the great Northern cities assert, that the specie which has lately come into the country, is likely to be a burden on our hands for want of employment, unless some measure shall be adopted to restore confidence, and revive the commercial energies of the country."—*Philad. Gaz.*

Something rotten in Denmark.—In Arkansas Territory, loud complaints are made against the dishonesty of some persons connected with the Post Office department in that section. In two instances lately, letters containing money and territorial scrip were received at their destined places, with the money and scrip abstracted. Reform is called for, and the Post Master General, we hope, will not allow such villanies to be longer transacted with impunity, as we cannot believe such things are to be classed among P. O. Extras.—*N. Y. Star.*

EXPOSURE OF ANIMALS TO DISEASE AND ACCIDENT.—A fine horse, belonging to a gentleman in the first ward, died on Sunday, having been seized suddenly and violently, on the preceding night, with every symptom of Asiatic cholera. The animal died with all the cramps and spasms which so often mark that disease. Similar cases, we remember, occurred among the cattle in Ireland, and to a great extent, during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832.

Birds have been supposed to be exempt from the effects of lightning, because feathers are held to be non-conductors. Hence a feather bed has been the resort of many a timid person during a thunder storm. It seems, however, that their plumage is no protection to the feathered tribe against electricity. The Palmyra Sentinel states that three cows and a goose were recently killed in the town of Walworth, by a stroke of lightning, and we noticed, some weeks ago, in an eastern paper, that a large number of *blackbirds* were found dead, and that their bodies showed manifest evidence that they had been killed by the same electric fluid that shattered the tree under which they had sought shelter.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of an escape from drowning, by a friend in Catskill, south part of this town.

About the 10th inst. Capt. Nathan Coleman, left Hartford, Conn. with his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters for home, in the vessel which he commanded. The two eldest were permitted to sit in the boat, the wind being light, which was veered some distance behind the vessel. After sailing in this situation some time, they desired to take a little child, belonging to a passenger, with them. The boat was drawn along side the vessel for the purpose of complying with their wishes. The youngest stepped on the *thwart*, with the intention of receiving the child. The boat suddenly changed her position, which caused her to lose her balance, and she was precipitated into the water, head foremost. Her father did not notice what was doing, until his attention was arrested by the noise of the fall. Without removing any of his apparel, he leaped into the water to rescue her. Although he was a good swimmer, he found it difficult to keep above water, but the daughter made him forget himself, and on her first coming to the top he caught her and swam for the boat. The girl finding herself in this situation seized her father round the neck which drew his head under, and after a short struggle they both sunk together. The consciousness of the father was at this time beyond the power of language to convey. He must leave his child or both perish. His efforts to rise with her he says, were vain. He struggled and thrust the child from him, and reached the surface of the water almost lifeless. After inhaling fresh air, he found himself some distance from the boat, but by his and the efforts of the daughter in the boat, he succeeded in getting to her. On casting his eyes to the spot where he had left the object of his anxiety, he saw her hand above water, moving in a slow dying motion. Unwilling to relinquish his hopes he propelled the boat towards her, with all his remaining strength, but before he arrived to where she was seen she had disappeared from the top, but was discovered, by her white dress, beyond his reach beneath. Without any hope of saving her, he plunged his oar into the water as far as he was able and soon found that something was attached to it. He raised it gently, with mingled feelings of hope and fear, and to his surprise and joy, his child had grasped it with both hands, and she was taken once more, with life not quite extinct, into the boat. After some time had elapsed, she showed signs of returning animation, and was again restored to the arms of her friends alive. During the time she was in the water the cries of the mother were loud and distressing. "Lord save them," but her moanings were soon changed to praise.—*Barnstable Jour.*

CAN IT BE SO!—There are now about two millions of families in the Union. Should each, on the average, consume to the cost of fifteen cents per day, in strong drink, it would amount to $300,000 per day, or $110,000,000 per year! The mere cost of the liquor is but a part of the loss. Some estimate the use of one dollar in ardent spirit, to occasion the loss of two more in some other way. Should this be so, what a frightful sum is lost to this nation in a single year. We do not question that every dollar consumed in drinking ardent spirit, occasions the loss of another directly or indirectly. This would make $250,000,000 as the whole yearly loss. As extravagant as this calculation may appear, we fear it is too near the truth. The present attorney general of the United States devoted much time and laborious research to this subject, and after the most patient investigation, he came to the conclusion, that this country suffers a dead yearly sacrifice of property, to the amount of $140,000,000 by the use of intoxicating drinks. If these calculations are true, or any where near the truth, should not every individual in the nation, having the least love of country, step forward, and with all his power and influence, help to save this enormous waste of property?

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of Wednesday.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1834—12 o'clock, at noon.

The Board report that there have been

In the City generally,	20 deaths.
Duane street Hospital,	7
Greenwich Hospital,	1
Bellevue Hospital,	2
Total,	30.

Three deaths by cholera occurred at *Buffalo* during the 23 hours preceding the 4th inst. at noon. Total number of deaths 118.

At Halifax, N. S. the cholera broke out in the Poor House and Barracks, about the 20th ultimo, and thence extended into the town. The report of the Board of Health from the 26th to 30th August, gives 175 new cases and 62 deaths. During the first week of its ravage, the mortality was chiefly among the military, particularly the Rifle corps, and of the three regiments 34 had died.

INFAMOUS.—The ship Tallahasse lying in this port, loaded and bound for New Orleans, was found yesterday morning to have sprung aleak. The pumps were immediately put in motion and the cargo valued at about $100,000, was fortunately saved from damage. On examination it was found that several augur holes had been bored under the left of her larboard bow.—She had more than a foot of water in the fore hold before the supposed leak was discovered. The foul deed was doubtless done by miscreants who approached the ship in a boat, and had she been ready at the time to sail, the consequences might have been destructive to the ship and fatal to the lives of all on board.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Police Office, yesterday, presented a scene of wretchedness and misery almost indescribable. The Aldermen of the Sixth Ward, at noon, visited several of the brothels at the Five Points, and arrested about twenty of their abandoned inmates, most of whom were tenants of a man named Johnson, whom the magistrates will cause to be indicted. They were herding together, naked, and presented, when brought to the office, a doleful sight. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary.

A man by the name of Clark, it will be recollected was apprehended in Ohio on suspicion of being Peter Dean, a person who fourteen years ago had committed a murder in Washington county, Md. After remaining some weeks in jail in that county, having been removed from Ohio on the requisition of the Governor, he underwent an examination, on Monday last, when it was conclusively shown by numbers of respectable witnesses, that he was not Peter Dean, but William Clark, of Harford county, who was born in Baltimore county, whence he removed to Harford county in his youth, where he had constantly lived for 25 or 30 years, with but few and short intervals up to the time of his emigration to Ohio, about 18 months ago. Dean, on the contrary, was a native of Washington county, and was proved to have lived constantly in it up to the time of the murder. On his discharge a subscription was taken up and given to him amounting to 130 dollars. The person who had caused his arrest giving him 50 dollars. The resemblance between Clark and Dean is said to be very great. A free passage to Ohio was also given him.

War in the West—Conflict and Loss of Life.

The following highly interesting information is furnished by the Arkansas Gazette of the nineteenth ult. "By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the United States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians.—The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail, or that of Saturday next, we hope will furnish the details of this affair."

Henry Kirke Blake, son of Rev. J. L. Blake, of Boston, fell overboard from the main yard of the ship Rosalie on the fourth of July, and was drowned. He was on his voyage home.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The General Election in this state will take place on the 14th October; the elections for assessors, and inspectors of the General Election, will be held on Friday, October 3d.

A letter from Malaga, under date of July 18th, speaks of the Cholera as having been quite prevalent there.

The weavers engaged in several of the mills at Woonsocket Falls, R. I. turned out for higher wages on Monday morning last. The Patriot says, that in consequence of the pressure of the times last spring, the wages of the operatives in the mills were then reduced, and that business has not sufficiently improved since to raise them.

The N. Y. Star states that pure anthracite coal has been discovered at New Paltz, on the Hudson River, opposite Poughkeepsie, and it is said by the miners, engaged in boring, that the surface presents the usual indications of coal exhibited on the Alleghanies.

Sir Astley Cooper, a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 130 miles from London, to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said, "the treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to 1500 dollars.

Efforts are now being made in Massachusetts, for the construction of a steam carriage to run on a common road between Boston and Taunton. The plan is considered feasible.

There has been one fatal case of Cholera in Hartford, Conn., the cook of the steamboat Chief Justice Marshall. He died on Monday last, after having been on a drunken frolic the two nights previous.

Richard J. Crabb, Esq. has received the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Annapolis, vice Jonas Green, Esq. resigned.

The Hon. Dudley Selden, member of Congress from the city of New York, has resigned his seat in Congress. He has addressed his constituents on the subject of his resignation.

The marine cholera hospital at Brooklyn, has received fifty patients, forty-seven of whom have been discharged cured, and three have died. This is an unusual and very gratifying degree of success. The patients were all connected with the Navy yard.

A survey has been made,—and the report upon it by the Engineers is favorable,—for the construction of a rail road from Columbia (S. C.) to Branchville. Its distance is computed at 61 miles—and the cost including engines, cars, depots, and all contingencies, is put down at $553,000. The engineers state that little or no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the right of way and the timber generally on the route will be abandoned to the company.

At Philipstown, in the Highlands of New York, six miles back of Cold Spring Landing, the ground was covered with a white frost on the morning of the 29th ult.

The Boston Transcript states that the girl who is accused of having attempted to poison the family of Dr. Sweet, of Norton, has been examined and committed for trial to Taunton Jail. She has been an inmate of the Doctor's house about a year, and is only fourteen years old. No cause is assigned or known for the commission of the deed. After seeing the effect produced by the poison, on the children, she swallowed a portion of it herself, but survived its operation. The members of the family also are on the recovery.

The Rhode Island Convention of delegates, for forming a constitution for that State, met in Providence on the 2d inst. Judge Childs was elected President, and Wm. H. Smith, Secretary.

James Sheridan Knowles, Esq. of the Theatre Royal, London, has arrived at New York, in the packet ship Columbus from Liverpool.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that a vein of coal has lately been discovered twenty two miles above that place, on the western side of the Susquehanna river, opposite to Millersburg, not far from the bank. Workmen have been for sometime digging, but found nothing but indications of coal until last week, when a vein of good coal, of several feet in thickness, was discovered. The coal is but 81 miles from tide water by the way of the Susquehanna.

The Convention of Tennessee, has taken care, in forming the new Constitution, to provide that the Governor shall not appoint members of the Legislature to office. It is probable it has also provided that the Governor shall not, either directly or indirectly, have the custody or control of money.

Two bears of large size were killed in Westmoreland county, Pa. a few days since. The Greensburg Republican states that a child who had wandered a short distance from its home, in the neighborhood of the Kiskiminetas river, was rescued, a few days since, from certain death by one of these animals, by a man who happened to be near the scene, at the risque of his own safety. Bruin being foiled in this attempt, directed his steps to some pigs hard by, one of which, soon fell a prey to his ravages.

Niles' Register states that about one half of the regular journeymen printers of Baltimore are out of employment—and, perhaps, nearly four-fifths of those who used to be employed on other than *periodical* publications, which must go on. And in these, also, considerably less hands are employed than heretofore.

The races over the Montpelier course, Bordentown, N. J. will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 16, and continue three days.

A dog market has been established at the corner of Wall and William streets, in the city of New York, on a liberal scale. The *Journal of Commerce* says, that "likely puppies are held from three to four dollars a head, and big dogs at double the money, though by wholesale there is a deduction."

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session at Circleville, on the 29th ult. Bishop Soule was the presiding officer. The increase of members during the year was 4,493; increase of ministers 43.

Miss Harriet Martineau, is now on her way from Europe to this country.

A general convention of the Temperance Society of the State of Virginia, is to be held at Charlottesville, on the 26th inst.

The U. S. ship Brandywine arrived at Rio de Janeiro, July 23d, from Norfolk, all well.

It is perhaps not generally known by farmers, and others interested in the sale of hay, that by an act of Assembly, passed the last session, the gross hundred is done away. The hundred weight is now made up of four quarters, of twenty five pounds each, and the ton rates at 2,000 pounds.

Francis Collins, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Canadian Freeman, died at Toronto, on the 20th ultimo, after a short illness. He was an able, judicious and liberal editor, and had conducted that journal for two years with ability and success.

An atrocious homicide took place in the Auburn State Prison, on the 28th ult. While some of the convicts were at work cutting and splitting wood in one of the back yards, a dispute arose between two of them—one became so enraged at the other, that with one blow with his axe he literally split his head open—he died immediately.

A convention is to be held in Utica, on the 11th instant, to consider the expediency of constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and a connection between the Lakes and the Hudson River.

The Treasury Department has given notice that the Five per cent. Stock of 3d of March, 1821, and also the Five per cent. Stock of March, 1821, will be redeemed on the second day of January next. Notice is further given, that no transfer of the certificates of said first mentioned stock from the books of the Treasury, or any Loan Office, will be allowed after the first day of December next.

A Louisville paper states that the President was expected to commence his return to Washington about the 10th of this month.

Mr. Aaron Lazarus, of Wilmington, N. C. has in operation a planing machine, which is capable of turning out twenty thousand feet of boards per day, completely planed, tongued and grooved, superior to those worked by hand, on account of their exactness—a man being capable of laying a much larger quantity of flooring than that prepared in the ordinary manner.

The number of emigrants for America, sailed from Liverpool, during the quarter ending July 1st, was 11,625.

A Mr. Richards, a distiller at London while taking a lesson with his fencing master, Mr. Pons, unfortunately broke his foil and run his master through the body.

A committee in Parliament have reported in favor of granting £20,000 for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a steam route to India by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf rather than the Red sea.

The Duchess of Angouleme, once so important a personage, and now, a third time, a poor wandering exile, is visiting the royal family of Saxony at Dresden. Charles X., the Duke of Angouleme, and the young Duke of Bordeaux are at Prague.

The editor of the Detroit Courier has published a Card, thanking his brother editors for the kind manner in which they announced his death, but informs them of his being still among the living.

The number of licensed gambling houses in New Orleans is seven or eight, each of which pays a tax of seven thousand dollars per annum, (which goes to the support of the Orphan Asylum,) and affords a living to about four dealers, or professed gamblers. All these establishments derive their profits from the strangers who visit the city during the winter, most of whom come from what is called the upper (western) country.

The Ohio river was at too low a stage last week to permit the arrival or departure of steam boats at or from Wheeling.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 4th ult. mentions that a decree has been issued by Santa Anna, recalling all Spaniards as well as Creoles who has been expelled by act of Congress. The cholera continued its ravages at Oajaca, Mexico, and the environs. The towns which had declared against Santa Anna, were successively yielding to his forces.

The Hon. Isaac C. Bates, member of Congress from Massachusetts, has declined being considered a candidate for re-election.

SPECIE.—The ship St. Andrew at New York, has on board 40,000 sovereigns. The whole amount of Specie cleared at Liverpool for the U. States during the last week of July, was about 400,000l, or near $2,000,000.

Earthquake in Terra Firma.—The Port of Spain Gazette of the 8th ult. mentions that letters had been received from Colombia, stating that the town of Santa Martha (province of Terra Firma,) had been totally sunk by an earthquake.

CONNECTICUT.—60,000 temperance members are this year reported in Connecticut. In 1827, says the report, there were in Middlesex county, 120 licensed retailers; now there are 16. Of 59 manufactories of different kinds, 50 are conducted without spirit. Labor of every description is performed without it. What can prevent or greatly retard the ultimate and complete purification of that state, where the ennobling influence of education is felt in almost every house?

Mr. JOHN MILLS, a respectable farmer, of St Louis, Mo. was shot a few days since, while at work in his garden, and died immediately. The perpetrator of the horrid deed is in custody.

VALUE OF STEAMBOATS.—Dr. Beecher, in one of his late sermons on the prospects of the West, states that in the Valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, it was not unusual for Clergymen to go a distance of a *hundred miles*, to exchange. Leaving home on Saturday and returning on Monday.

STEAM.—REMARKABLE FACT.—One pint of water converted into steam, fills a space of nearly 2000 pints, and raises the piston of a steam engine with a force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed, and re-appear as a pint of water.

A Shower of Brimstone.—A letter published in a St. Petersburgh paper, states that on the third of May last, it rained sulphur at a place near Frankfort. It is time for the Frankfort folks to look out.

A Quandary.—"Mr. Stageman, Mr. Stageman," said a lady from the Emerald Isle to a driver in the city, "wont you lave me in Ann street?" "What is the number?" "Why, upon me sowl I don't know, but you'll be after finding it on the door!" "Don't you know whereabouts it is?" Why, it's where you left me and Mr. O'Rantlett *two years ago.*"

THE FREQUENCY OF OATHS.

An able report has been made to the Parliament of Great Britain, by a committee to whom the subject was referred, on the expediency of substituting a *Declaration* in lieu of an *Oath*, before Courts of Justice, and other tribunals. The frequent administration of oaths, has been found productive of injurious consequences, not only in England but in America. With those not controlled by rigid principles of morality, the almost indecent haste with which an oath is administered, is by no means calculated to leave a serious impression of weighty responsibility and obligation on the mind. There is too, in tendering an oath to a witness in Court, a want of imposing ceremonies, to show its momentous and awful character. The witness holds in his right hand a bible, while the officer utters a few words, in many cases, perhaps, unintelligible, of the following import—"You do swear, that the evidence you shall give in this case, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." The person addressed is required to press the bible to his lips, and the whole ceremony of an oath, the violation of which involves the punishment of perjury, is concluded.

The report alluded to remarks that it is too obvious to need demonstration, that the requiring of oaths on so many trivial occasions, especially, as has been well remarked, in fiscal matters, and in the qualification for petty offices, has the effect of making them cheap in the minds of the people, and of diminishing the respect which is paid to them when they are resorted to in matters of more serious importance. In a still greater degree must this injurious effect be produced where oaths are taken by parties who do not fully understand what it is that they swear to; and the case is still worse where a person swears to the truth of that which he cannot certainly know to be true, or which he knows not be literally and exactly true; or where he swears beforehand that he will perform certain duties which he knows cannot be performed, or which will not be expected at his hands. These cases are of actual and frequent occurrence in the administration of oaths to persons admitted to the freedom of corporation, to persons passing their accounts; and to the members of some collegiate and eleemosynary foundations. The committee do not hesitate to lay down the position, that recourse ought never to be had to the sanction of an oath where it can safely be dispensed with; that it is not justifiably used where the object for which it is employed is not of sufficient importance to warrant a direct and solemn appeal to the DEITY; nor in any case, however important, where those objects can be equally well attained by any other means.

The committee conclude with the following recommendations:

1. That the Lords of the Treasury be empowered to authorise and direct the substitution of a declaration in lieu of an oath, if they shall think fit, in all cases, not being of a judicial nature, relating to any of the public departments.

2. That the same power be given to the Universities, to all Corporations and chartered bodies.

3. That no accounts should be required to be verified by oath.

4. That a declaration be substituted for the oath now taken by Churchwardens, according to a form to be settled by the Dean of the Arches and the King's Advocate General.

5. That the penalties which are now by law attached to perjury shall attach to wilful falsehood, in the case of false declarations or affirmations substituted for oaths.

6. That all persons administering or taking any oath not warranted by law, be subject to a penalty.

COUNTERFEITERS.—A gang of counterfeiters has been broken up in New Jersey, by the arrest, on the first inst., of Asahel Baldwin and his wife, Mark Baldwin, the brother of Asahel, and Alonzo O. Green.

It appears that eight or nine months ago, Asahel Baldwin and his wife came to Rahway from Cincinnati, and took up their residence in a dwelling house and store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Woodruff, whose stock of goods Baldwin purchased and commenced business as a merchant. Among other suspicious looking strangers occasionally seen at the store, but without exciting remark, was Green, who made his appearance in May last, and took board at Baldwin's house. He displayed great dexterity in penmanship, and showed the good people in the neighborhood that he could, "do" their signatures so exactly that the counterfeit could hardly be detected.

The first circumstance that attracted suspicion occurred in the early part of June, when Baldwin being in New York for the purpose of making purchases for the store, sent out two trunks filled, as his clerk supposed, with dry goods. One of them, having a key tied to the handle, was unlocked, and the goods taken out and placed on the shelves. The other was without a key, but the clerk, (a highly respectable young man by the name of Tunison) having one which fitted, unlocked this also. This trunk contained a harness, under which was found, wrapped in several envelopes, a large package, of blank bills of the Utica Bank, from which Mr. T. extracted a copy. The harness was re-placed, the trunk re-locked, and left until Baldwin's return. This fact excited the suspicion of Tunison, who being fearful lest he should suffer for the roguery of others, waited on a friend, not only to reveal the secret, but to advise with him what course to pursue. He was advised to await a suitable time, when positive proof could be produced of Baldwin's guilt.

This was on the 16th of June. A few days afterwards Tunison observed one of these Utica bills, (of the denomination of three dollars) in the money drawer, signed and otherwise filled up. Subsequently others of the same denomination were placed there, and in every instance, taken, perhaps passed away, by Asahel Baldwin, his wife, Mark Baldwin, or Green. On 23d June, Tunison called again on his friend, with a bill filled up, which he took from the drawer, and on comparison with the *blank* formerly taken by him from the trunk, were thought evidently to be from the same plate. In August several counterfeit three dollar bills of the Utica Bank were known to be in circulation; still Tunison had no evidence by whom they were passed, until a son of Mr. Burdsall, baker, in Rahway, returned one which he had taken from Baldwin himself. Tunison redeemed the bill, believing it to be one of the batch he had seen in the trunk. This bill was then endorsed on the back by young Burdsall and Tunison. On Sunday before last, the Baldwins passed away two counterfeit five dollar bills on the Albany Bank, at different taverns in Woodbridge.

These facts being represented to the authorities of Newark, a body of the police was sent out, who on the morning of the 1st inst. arrested the four persons first above mentioned, in Baldwin's house. The chirographist, Green, was detected with two *blank* five dollar notes of the Bank of Albany in one hand, and a pen ready charged with ink in the other, ready for operating in his vocation. The three men were immediately hand-cuffed, and conveyed to Newark, followed by Mrs. Baldwin, for whom, however, bail was accepted last Tuesday, and she is now at liberty.

After a thorough search of Baldwin's premises on Tuesday, the plates and tools were found snugly done up, and secreted under the centre of a bed, lying on the cords of a bedstead. A quantity of secret letters from certain notorious counterfeiters have also been recovered, together with a mass of other information which will probably lead to still further and important developement. Among a quantity of bills found, are a large number of fives on the Bank of Albany, altered from an old Auburn plate, bearing the different dates from 1832 to 1834, and variously signed. Some in 1832 by P. A. Brown and E. W. Jessup, and others by M. B. Lansing, President—in 1833 by Charles Dewitt, Pres.—and those dated in 1834, by H. N. Williams, Cashier, and P. Van Renselear, President. There is a large quantity of blank ones on the Worcester, Mass. Bank, besides several threes on the Bank of Utica, ("Renewed Charter,") letter M., dated in 1832, and signed by C. Adams, Cashier, and H. Huntington, President.

There are several holders of counterfeit Utica threes in Rahway and its vicinity, but to what extent they have been circulated is not yet known.

SEVERE PENALTY.—At a recent session of the Court of Common Pleas, of Burlington, Vt. two young men were tried for disinterring the remains of the dead. The proof exhibited against them was purely circumstantial, but sufficiently strong to warrant the jury in convicting them. When pronouncing sentence, the Judge remarked upon the severe penalties affixed to the crime in that State, and stated that it was in the power of the Court to have sentenced them to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison, besides imposing a fine of one thousand dollars, but in *mercy* they were sentenced to *three years' imprisonment*, and subjected to a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution.

A city correspondent of the Boston Atlas describes an India rubber dress from the Roxbury Manufactory by which a person is enabled to descend in the water for the search of property. It was tried by a Mr. Norcross lately, in endeavoring to recover some of the coal which sunk in the river at Boston in consequence of the wharf giving way beneath it. "From the perfect construction of the dress, the person is kept completely dry—is at liberty to use his hands, and to walk on the bed of the river under any depth of the person can remain under water six hours at a time water, having a free supply of air by means of tubes."

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1834.

The letter, bearing the signature of Mr. D. A. SMITH, which we have inserted below, broaches a question of no little magnitude. We therefore give it, as we receive it, with the proper name of the writer, which being extensively known as that of a merchant and practical man, will attract more consideration for his suggestion than if it were put forth anonymously. The scheme is too grave a one for a hasty opinion. It is entirely new to us, and to every one of our readers, probably, except the gentleman who submits it. The work proposed to be accomplished by it, however, is one vast in magnitude, and equally vast in the political and statistical views of it. It is one of the undertaking of which by the General Government a considerable portion of our fellow citizens are opposed on constitutional ground, (though we are not,) yet which many of them would not be willing to see in the hands of a company of individuals able and willing to carry it through. With these remarks we submit the letter of Mr. SMITH to the judgment of our reader.—*Nat. Int.*

BALTIMORE, 28th August, 1834.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Since the introduction of Rail Roads in the United States, I have indulged a sanguine hope, that, at no distant period, one would be made from the Seat of the General Government to New Orleans; but as the constituted authorities of our country appear to be decidedly adverse to the promotion of great national improvements, by appropriations from the public treasury, it has occurred to me, that there is one other source from which means may be obtained to accomplish such an object, within a very short space of time. I would propose that the Charter of the U. States Bank be renewed on terms, mutually acceptable to the Government and to the Stockholders, on condition that the Bank shall construct a Rail road from the city of Richmond to Mobile, or some other point on navigable water sufficient for steam boats of a large class, in the State of Alabama; and that the institution shall have power to collect such rates for tolls and transportation as shall be sufficient to defray expenses, and yield an interest upon the capital invested, of not less than five per cent per annum. I mention Richmond as the point of departure, because a rail road has been authorized by the State of Virginia, and is now about to be constructed from Fredericksburg to Richmond, which will form a link in the chain of upwards of 100 miles with a very slight deviation from a direct line. It would also afford to millions of travellers the gratification of passing through the Metropolis of the ancient dominion, one of the main pillars of our Confederacy, the birth place of genius and patriotism. The total distance from Richmond to Mobile appears to be, by reference to the map, about 950 miles; of which there are between 80 and 90 miles of Rail road now in use, from Petersburg to the Roanoke, also on the line of the proposed national high-way—consequently about 850 miles would be required to be constructed by the Bank. I have had some experience from having assisted with unremitting attention, in the making of a mile of rail road between Baltimore and Washington, which my son, an Engineer, had contracted to complete, and I have had the advice of one or two gentlemen of science and experience, who concur in the opinion, that a rail road can be made for less than fifteen thousand dollars per mile, passing from Virginia through the Carolinas and Georgia to Mobile, with a double tract, without resort to stationary power, and with curves on which locomotives could ply at high rates of speed. Thirteen millions of dollars would be requisite to accomplish the work, and with the capital in hand twenty thousand laborers might be put upon the work during the next year. Its completion would perfect a line of communication from Boston to St. Louis, in Missouri, by steam power, and could not fail to advance the United States in prosperity at least twenty years beyond its present condition. It would be worth to Louisiana fifty millions of dollars, and would greatly increase the value of land upon all the Western waters.

The disbursement of so much capital would be particularly advantageous to the Southern States, and give an impetus to trade generally that would produce the most happy results; and to the Government it would be a blessing of inestimable value. With a population destined to be so numerous, and in a shape so condensed, as it would be by such a line of road, the United States, in case of war, might bid defiance to a combination of all the European Powers. The road would perpetuate the Seat of Government, afford ample protection to the slave holding States, give facilities to commerce, and to the transportation of the mails and military means, which we have hitherto never contemplated.

The people who send their produce to New Orleans and are in the habit of trading between the two great marts of commerce, N. Orleans and New York, may, by means of the proposed communication, pass from the one city to the other in six or seven days, and in ninety-six hours, or four days and four nights, at fifteen miles per hour, reach the seat of Government from New Orleans.

Members of Congress from distant places may reside with their families in Washington during the session, and the wealthy and fashionable folks from the South and East will flock in great numbers to Washington to spend their winters and gaze at the congregated wisdom of the nation.

I stated the extent of the capital requisite for the contemplated work at thirteen millions of dollars, which I believe to be more than sufficient, as the work would doubtless be executed with a due attention to economy, both as regards capital and time.—With such views the managers would direct that the superstructure of the bridges should be in all cases of wood, and small wooden bridges substituted for stone culverts.

There are splendid wooden bridges over the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, that have been in use for more than twenty five years, requiring very trifling repairs since their erection, and which did not cost one-tenth of the expense of building similar structures of stone.

Although I would propose to confine the expenditure for such a work to the smallest estimate necessary to the accomplishment of the object, yet if fifteen or eighteen millions should be requisite it would be unimportant; I hold it to be unquestionable, that whenever any object required to be effected by labor, will yield an acceptable interest upon the cost of the labor bestowed upon it, such object is a good investment of capital and does not lessen the means of those who supply the money, but constitutes a circulating medium, which is as tangible as money itself. In the case of the Bank the stockholders would be subject to the loss of interest during the construction of the work, which would operate as a considerable bonus for a renewal of the Charter, and I would stipulate that the mails should be carried free of cost. But as the stock would be one of permanent character, both as to duration and profit after the completion of the road, the Bank, could have, no difficulty in selling it to individuals, which I would give the power to do in the law, or to such of the States as might require it.

On a road of such extent passing through the capitals of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to Alabama, and from thence to N. Orleans, to upper Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and also to Mexico, it would be difficult to estimate correctly the number of passengers that would travel upon it daily. No one would encounter the risks of the sea or of steam boats for many days on the Mississippi and Ohio, and I would think it a small calculation to reckon the number of passengers that arrive and depart, daily from Richmond and Mobile, at 200. That number, at three cents per mile, the usual rate upon Rail Roads, estimating the distance at 900 miles, would yield a gross revenue of three millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or thirty per cent upon the capital invested. As the bank would be restricted to an interest not exceeding five per cent., the rate of transportation would necessarily have to be reduced as low as one cent per mile, and probably lower; but the parties possessing all other portions of the road between Virginia and New York, would derive immense profit from their investment.

The Railroad between Baltimore and Washington will be in operation in June or July next, and a continuous line of Railroads will, by that period, be completed between Columbia, on the Susquehanna, and New York. That portion of the road which lies between Baltimore and Columbia, will I hope, soon be commenced, as the stock has been subscribed, and offers great inducement to the stockholders to make the road with the least possible delay.

The only space between New York and Mobile, which would require to be travelled in steamboats, is from the seat of Government to Fredericksburg, and that link would be very promptly filled up by the State of Virginia, or by individuals, if there should appear to be a chance of success of the project I propose.

I should also mention that the proposed road, in its course through the State of Georgia, will touch at Augusta, which is in a direct line from Milledgeville, and is the point of termination of the Railroad from Charleston, which is now in operation. Many other Railroads would soon be projected to connect the cities upon the seaboard of the Southern country with the main stem of our national Road. A Railroad is also mentioned to be in contemplation from Augusta to Athens, and from thence to Memphis, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Tennessee.

If you think the subject worthy of notice in your valuable paper, be pleased to remark upon it in any way you may think proper.

I am, dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,

D. A. SMITH.

A Mail Robber caught.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer, that a man by the name of William Black, a driver of the Mail Stage, was arrested in the town of Charlottesville, on the evening of the 29th August, by Mr. Geo. Plitt, an Agent of the Post office Department, for the supposed robbery of the Mail, in various places upon the route from Pittsylvania C. House, to Washington City. Since January last, frequent robberies have been committed on the above mail, and others on which said Black had been driving, and frequent efforts have been made to detect the offender, but, until the present time, without success. Black is now confined in the Jail of Richmond, to await his trial in the United States Court, in November next.

SQUIRRELS.—It is known to most persons that the squirrels in the Mississippi valley emigrate occasionally in vast numbers to other neighborhoods, and that in doing so they cross rivers and travel through town and country, all pursuing the same general direction and apparently reckless of the dangers to which they expose themselves. For some days past we learn they have been emigrating southwardly, and that some of the boys have enjoyed much sport in watching for them and killing them with clubs, as they land after swimming the river: or in pursuing them in canoes, while yet in the water. Their emigration has but just commenced, and they will no doubt become more numerous.

The cause of these movements we have not seen satisfactorily explained. Some regard them as indicative of an approaching severe winter; but we suspect the destruction of the mast by the frosts of last spring, has some connection with their movements.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

From the Troy Whig.

HORRID MURDER.—A case of murder, attended with circumstances of unusual atrocity, occurred in this city on Sunday week last. The facts respecting this horrid transaction, as disclosed at the preliminary investigation which took place before the Justices' Court yesterday, would seem to leave little room to doubt the guilt of the prisoner. From the testimony it appears that Thomas Hearty—the person charged with the murder—had for some time entertained suspicion of the infidelity of the deceased, his wife—that he supposed she had taken the desperate resolution of eloping with another man to New Orleans for the purpose of gratifying her guilty inclination, and that he (Hearty) was impressed with the idea that his wife for the purpose of removing him out of the way had mixed poison in his food in preparing his dinner on Sunday.

It did not appear at the investigation whether any of these suppositions on the part of Hearty, were well founded, but it was evident, that, whether real or imaginary, they were the primary causes which produced the desperate fit of jealousy that incited to the commission of the atrocious crime.

From the testimony taken at the Justices' court, it appears that while Hearty and his wife were engaged in taking their dinner on Sabbath last, the cry of murder was heard in their room which was in the second story of a dwelling house on the corner of Hill and Liberty streets—that the prisoner was seen to run out of the house with a plate of meet in his hand—that Mary Hearty, the wife of the prisoner, was soon after found lying upon the floor near the hearth weltering in blood—that she was entirely speechless—that upon an examination of her body a wound was discovered on the back of the head just above the neck, about two inches in length—that the wound extended to the bone, but did not go through the skull, which was only slightly indented—that an axe was seen but a short time previous in the room, and was found near the body, but with no marks of blood upon it—that the prisoner, upon leaving the house, ran with the plate of meat in his hand to Dr. Wheeler's office, one door south of the Court House—that he asked a young man in the office to tell him what was on the plate, and whether it was poison—that prisoner said he had killed the person who gave it to him, and that if it was not poison, he would have to go to jail—that the prisoner, when asked who he had killed, gave no answer, and went away, leaving the plate and its contents—that prisoner went from Dr. Wheeler's office to the house of Jeremiah L. Herrington, who testified that prisoner came to his house on Sabbath afternoon—that prisoner spoke to him as if he thought him to be a magistrate, and said he wanted warrants for some persons whom he charged with improper conduct with his wife—that prisoner said he had killed his wife—that he had struck her with an axe, that he had killed her about ten minutes since, and if not dead now, would be soon—that if his wife had put poison in a dish of beef—that after repeated inquiries, the prisoner made the same answers.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship St. Andrew, Capt. Taubman, has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with Liverpool and London papers of the 30th and 31st July. Annexed we give all the interesting items of news found in the New York papers.

Melbourne, in reply to the Marquis of Londonderry stated in the House of Lords on the 30th, that no certain intelligence of the landing of Carlos in Spain had been received.

The nett profits of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, for the six months ending 30th June, were 31,692*l*. The Directors have ordered a dividend for that period, of L4 10s. per share.

The riots at Madrid had not been renewed—numbers had been arrested. The number of monks who fell a victim to the mob's fury amounted to from fifty to sixty. The public feeling was directed only against the friars, as the regular priesthood during the greatest excitement appeared among the mob in their religious robes, when they were respectfully treated and drew forth the usual tokens of veneration.

The devastation and havoc committed by the Cholera at Madrid was immense; high and low, alike fell victims to it. The alarm is very great—no accounts of the cases or deaths are given to the people—they are left in entire ignorance as to its increase or decrease, 500 cases a day, and 260 deaths within the same time, were known. To the latest dates by information from letters, the mortality had fallen to 100; physicians were few, and many died before one could be obtained. The death carts go about the city collecting the remains of the poor who are thrown in promiscuously scarcely covered with a few tattered rags. The daily scenes that are witnessed are represented as appalling in the extreme.

Surrender of Prize Fighters.—A few months ago, a fight took place in a field opposite Mr. Leigh's, at Sandhill's bridge, in which a man named Twining lost his life. A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the Coroner's jury against all the parties interested.—During the present week, a man named Kirby, the other principal in the fight, and Par, one of the seconds, have surrendered themselves into custody, and have been sent off to Lancaster for trial at the ensuing assizes, which commence on the 9th of August.

Earthquake.—On Wednesday, the 3d instant, an earthquake, an unusual phenomenon in Ireland, took place near the Castle of Garbally, Monivea, situated on the property of Mr. French, of Monivea Castle, in this county. A quarter of an acre of land sunk into the earth leaving behind a chasm of seventy-five feet in depth.—*Galway Free Press.*

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald, at Madrid, gives the following scenes:

"Among the persons (Jesuits from the church of San Isidro) who tried to escape in colored clothes, was one who, the moment he came into the street, startled with fear on seeing such a force, ran with all his might. This attracted the attention of one of the mounted Urbanos, who challenged him to stop, and then galloped after him. The man still ran the harder, but the horseman came up with him at the end of the street, and as his hat fell off, betraying the shaven crown, the Urbano calling out "the poisoning Jesuit!" cut him down. The horse alarmed threw his rider, who was severely hurt by the fall, and there lay the corpse and the slayer, until the latter was assisted by a surgeon while the other received every indignity which could be offered to it. Three other Jesuits, who attempted to escape, shared the same fate; and a friend of mine saw the people hacking their bodies about and plunging swords into them at every pause.—Blood being now shed, the mob rushed into the building, and as they crossed the inner square, it is stated that the Jesuits fired upon them from above. I have no means of contradicting this story, as my witnesses were all outside the doors, and none but those who were engaged in the subsequent acts, and whose testimony must, of necessity, be subject to doubt, can furnish evidence upon the point. The result, however, was, that 15 unfortunate friars were hunted from cell to cell, and killed. Here, the people say justly and lawfully killed. I say murdered.

The mob still unsatiated, proposed to attack the convent of San Francisco el Grande, in the street of the same name, and a numerous body of them directed themselves towards it. The friars advised of what was going on in other places, barricaded their gates, and, as the mob approached, one of them ran up to the belfry, and began to toll the alarm bell. This enraged the crowd, as it was supposed to be a signal to the Carlists to rise in favor of the monks, and one of the Urbanos levelling his piece shot the friar in the hand with which he was pulling the rope. His companions then attacked the gates with bars and hatchets, and soon making an entrance, drove the inmates from cell to cell, and killed 15 or 16 of them. It is said that in one of the cells was found a man who had been three years a prisoner, and this circumstance added so much fuel to their fury, that not a friar that could be laid hold of was suffered to escape. Another mob had in the mean time rushed to the convent of La Merced, and there a similar barbarity was repeated.

FROM JAMAICA.

We have received our regular files of the Jamaica Despatch, to August 8th. The reports in relation to the behaviour of the negroes, under the operation of the law for abolishing slavery, are contradictory. No decided revolts had taken place, but many circumstances had transpired, calculated to show that the blacks were dissatisfied.

On the 7th, two signal guns were fired from the ship Forte, Commodore Pell, in Jamaica harbour, and immediately telegraphed to the steamer Rhadamanthus, to sail to Kingston to receive two companies of the King's troops, and proceed to St. Ann's Bay, in consequence of the feeling displayed by the apprentices on four estates in that neighbourhood.

It was reported in town, yesterday, that the refractory negroes of Ginger Hill estate, in St. Thomas in the Vale, were tried at Rodney Hall on Tuesday, and the sentences carried into effect the same day; but their nature, or the mode of inflicting them, we have not yet been apprised of. But the promptitude of their apprehension, subsequent trial, and punishment must have a very salutary effect on the minds of the apprentices in that quarter.—*Despatch, Aug. 7.*

We have heard from good authority, that the "Apprentices" on one or two Properties in Saint Ann's had refused to work, under the belief that they were free!—"Good—good," and not compelled to work.—A party of the King's Troops, accompanied by a Magistrate, were proceeding to give every explanation when the Post was leaving St. Ann's Bay; and no doubt was entertained, that the matter would end amicably. A similar feeling was exhibited on Kendall Estate in St. Thomas in the vale; but from the prompt measures adapted by the Inspector General, and Inspector Daly, with the Police under his command, they went immediately to work, and admitted that they were acting under a wrong impression.—*Despatch Aug. 8th.*

ST. BARTS, August 12, 1834.

The Island of St. Kitts was, in the beginning of this month put in great confusion by the *new free* negroes, who would not as usual go to work; saying as they were free like *Buckra*, they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep. By a boat arrived yesterday from Sandy Point, we were informed that about 15 or 20 were killed, several flogged to death, and a great number are to be sent to Bermuda or Halifax. About 3 to 400 retired to the mountains, and will be hunted like wild beasts.

It is reported that Antigua and Montserat are under martial law.

By a gentleman from Martinique we were also informed that the mulatoes who were taken at the revolt in December last, had been tried by the Supreme Court—16 were condemned to be hanged, the remainder (about 72) to be sent to the gallies, for more or less time.

I can assure you, my dear sir, that in this part of the world we live upon volcanoes, although we have very little risk in this Island.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1834.

ASHES			
Pot, cwt	4 37		
Pearl,	5 75		
BUTTER			
Tub, lb		7½	
Extra No. 1		8¼	
No 1	7½		
No 2	7	7½	
COAL			
Lehigh, ton	4 50	5	
Schuylkill,	4 75	5	
COFFEE..Duty..free			
Java,	12	13	
St Domingo,	10¼	10½	
Porto Rico,			
Cuba,	11	12	
Maracaibo	11	12	
Laguira,	11¼	12¼	
Jamaica,			
Rio,	11½	12½	
COTTON..Duty 3cts per lb.			
Louisiana,	14	16	
Mobile,	14	15	
N. Ala. and Ten.	13	14	
S. C. and Geo.	14	15	
N. C. and Va.	14	15	
FREIGHTS			
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs	1 75	2	
do. via canal,	1	2 00	
Wheeling, pr wag.		2	
FLOUR and MEAL			
Superfine, bbl	5	5 50	
Fine,	5 25		
Rye,	3 87½	4	
Middling,	2 25	3 50	
Corn meal,		3	
do. in hhds	13 75	14	
GRAIN			
Rye Pennsylv.	66	70	
Rye, Southern,	65		
Wheat, Pennsylv.	1 05		
do. South. bush.	95	1 05	
Corn, L. C. white,	65	66	
do. L. C. yellow,	66	67	
do. U. C. round,	68	70	
Oats, Pennsylv.	29	33	
Southern,	30		
Barley, Eastern,	70		
do. Pennsyl.			
HOPS			
1st sort..1833..lbs		15	
MOLASSES..duty, 5 cts pr g			
New Orleans,	30	32	
Sugar-house,	47	48	
do. N. York,	47	48	
do. Philad.	50		
do. Steam,	50		
Trinidad,	27½	30	
Porto Rico,	31	34	
English French Isl.	25	27	
Hav. & Matanzas,	23	24	
MACKEREL			
No. 1, bbl	6 12	6 50	
No. 2,	5 25	5 50½	
No. 3,	3 62½	3 75	
OIL			
Linseed, Am. from store,	88	89	
do. Dutch,	90		
Whale, gal.	30	33	
Sperm. winter,	1		
do. summer,	80		
PLASTER PARIS			
In Delaware, ton	2 25		
In Schuylkill,	2 25		
SEEDS			
Clover, bush	3	3 75	
Flaxseed, rough,	1 40	1 50	
do. clean, cask			
Timothy, cask	16		
Herds, bush			
Orchard grass,	1 87½	2	
WHISKEY			
Rye, in bbls	27	28	
do. hhds	26		
do. from wagons	24		
WOOL			
Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.	57	60	
Am. wash. fullbl'd,	48	50	
do....¾ blood,			
do....½ blood,	38	40	
do....¼ and com.	31	35	
Am. unwash. full bl'd,			
do....¾ blood,			
do....½ blood,			
do....¼ and com.			
Super. pulledlambs,	37	46	
No. 1..do.	35	40	
No. 2..do.	30	33	
No. 3..do.	20		
Saxony, clean,	70	75	
Spa. sheep, R. F. & S.	60	70	
do. lambs,	60	75	

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Sept. 13, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

*** Mr. ADRIAN N. BOURDEN, is Agent for Atkinson's Periodicals at Petersburg, Virginia. The subscribers in the vicinity are respectfully requested to make settlements with Mr. Bourden.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are gratified in being able to renew the assurance that Philadelphia continues healthy, and free of all epidemic diseases. Not a single case of Asiatic cholera has been reported this season. The number of deaths last week, from all diseases, was short of one hundred. All fear of the appearance of the cholera among us this season, has subsided.

FUEL.

Competition, in all branches of business, is of service to the public, having the effect to reduce prices to the lowest scale that articles of use can be procured. One of its valuable effects may be seen by an advertisement in another column, where the Lehigh Coal Company have reduced their excellent Coal to an extreme low price, that must be very beneficial to every person in moderate circumstances. This Coal, we are informed, has the advantage of being *invariably* good, (no bad Coal being brought to market,) and equal to the *best* of the Schuylkill Coal.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

The importance of opening the navigation of the Susquehanna river, to the tide water of the Chesapeake bay, is strongly urged upon the attention of the public, by the papers in the interior of Pennsylvania. The practicability of this navigation has been doubted, but recent examinations seem to establish the point beyond question. The Wyoming papers lately complained of the little benefit which the Wyoming canal has yet conferred upon that valley;—to which the Harrisburgh Intelligencer responds, with great force, that only by means of an outlet to the sea-board by way of the Chesapeake, can the Valley ever hope to send its products to market. "The grass," says the Intelligencer, quoting the Wyoming Herald, "will always grow upon the canal banks, until the way is open for them to the tide-water." Not a ton from the inexhaustible coal mines of the Wyoming, "can be carried to the Philadelphia market, a distance of 300 miles, to compete with the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal, which lies within 100 miles." The mines, therefore, are unworked, although the canal passes through them, and although, if they were permitted to reach the market by the natural course of the Susquehanna, they could be made incalculably productive.

There is another coal district, remarks the Baltimore American, nearer the Chesapeake by at least one hundred miles, which might also be brought into productive use, and made to supply not only the whole of the immense district watered by the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, but the whole Atlantic coast. This is Lykens Valley coal, a few miles north of Harrisburgh, and only distant from the Susquehanna 76 miles. A rail-road is made to the river, and the neighbouring country is supplied to a great extent, and at a cheap rate. We have it from undoubted authority, that during the last season, 15,000 tons were sold in the vicinity of Harrisburgh, at \$2 50 per ton. The extent to which this supply could be augmented, is indefinite in magnitude, were there only an equal chance furnished the proprietors of reaching the best markets. As it is, the prodigious mass of mineral wealth lies comparatively valueless. Were the Chesapeake markets opened to them by the extension of the Pennsylvania canal from Columbia downwards—a distance of only twenty-seven miles—the value of those mines would be immediately doubled and trebled, and the revenues of the canals greatly increased, not only by the additional products which would then be sent to market, but also by the various commodities which would be introduced by the same avenue into the interior of the state.

A CANDIDATE'S SUFFERINGS.

In looking through a pile of communications which has accumulated on our table, our attention was arrested by the words "ELECTION DAY," conspicuous in an article entitled the "Ambitious Student." Under an impression that the essay might have some reference to the approaching contest, we read it over carefully, and found that it furnished the history of one who, by the persuasions of his friends, had been induced to leave the quiet walks of a retired life, to mingle in the busy and exciting scenes of politics. The article altogether, is amusing and instructive, but we can spare room for an extract only, in which the anxieties of a candidate for office, are most faithfully and feelingly delineated. The writer, after noticing the rival candidates, says:—

"The election day arrived. The sun rose to the zenith, and sank into the caverns of the western world. The moon succeeded, in all its pomp and splendour, and a thousand stars twinkled brightly in the firmament,—

'And o'er the earth a silvery mantle threw.'

How beautiful—how glorious! What a tranquil scene, compared with the tempests which raged that day in the political world, with the mortal contests which men that day waged with each other!—But, like sea sick mariners, let us hasten to the haven. The polls closed. The unutterable agony of suspense which ensued, I will not attempt to describe. The veteran on the field of battle may recollect his sensations whilst awaiting the onset—how his heart quaked and his bosom palpitated! Such were the intense feelings of Alexander W——. For awhile the vista was cheered by the bright sun—the first district was almost unanimous for Alexander—but a dark and fearful uncertainty hung upon the prospective.

"What news?" was the inquiry of hundreds who stood anxiously awaiting the result of the struggle which was decided that day. "Good—glorious news! our own district has proved true to her friends—Alexander ——, has a large majority." This news [illegible]

An hour brought a billet from the county town, Lawyer C.'s own district, announcing—"That the polls had closed at nine o'clock at night, after the most strenuous exertions on both sides. The result is unexpectedly cheering. Lawyer C. is defeated in this district by about one hundred. Our hopes are more sanguine than ever. Returns from other parts looked for with breathless anxiety. Yours, &c. D. B."

Such favourable accounts could not but serve to elevate the expectations, and kindle higher hopes than he had hitherto entertained. Thus far he had triumphed in his own, and in his adversary's district. Lawyer C. was unpopular with his own neighbours. Many obnoxious and mean actions had rendered him detested.

The preceding billet was quickly followed by a note containing news from two other districts:—"The two candidates had run about even." Words cannot depict the thrilling sensation which agitated Alexander at this moment—he suffered betwixt the most extravagant joy and chilling fear. The gloomy forebodings which visited him, threw him into the most excruciating torments. Time hung like an incubus upon him;—he longed, he prayed for relief from such killing suspense. One o'clock at night—all was doubt and uncertainty. At half past three, a messenger from the county town, rode swiftly up, bringing news from two-thirds of the districts. A billet was handed him, which ran as follows:—"Election not yet decided—news will be in from all the districts 'fore morning. Present accounts leave Lawyer C. a small majority. C. run at the westward, with a vengeance. His election is by no means certain. Your friends do not despair. Yours, in haste, D. B."

This appalling note threw Alexander almost into hysterics; a portentious cloud banished the high and buoyant expectations he had indulged. It went like a poinard to his heart. A cold and clammy sweat trickled from his forehead—his lips quivered, and his face turned ghastly white. His friends closed around him in this time of trepidation and alarm, to encourage his flagging spirits. Success would be glorious, said they; and even defeat, in such a cause, and with such a large minority, would be sufficient renown. The contest was still doubtful. Lawyer C. had run amazingly. In this state of agitation—almost of distraction, Alexander retired to his own dwelling—there, in the solitude of his chamber, to await the result. How dreadful were his torments in that state of morbid suspense! Minutes seemed almost like ages. Death at that moment would have been less bitter than defeat; nay, the clammy grave, exposed to the dreary sleets of winter, had charms when he thought of the exultation of a triumphant adversary, and of his own humiliation. The knit brow, the clenched hands, and gnashing teeth—the livid and cadaverous hue of his face, spoke but feebly the emotions of his soul.

The pursuit of honour is the most enchanting employment man is capable of. Once charmed by the phantom, he is deluded, step by step, with the most untiring eagerness—constantly grasping after new enterprises, and like the horse-leech, still crying more! more! Enter the closet of the ambitious man—study those frantic speeches, and the deep sighs which involuntarily burst from his lips, whilst his clenched hands and trembling limbs evince the agitation of his bosom, and there learn the price at which his happiness is purchased.

The ensuing day brought reports from each of the polls throughout the district. Alexander was beaten by six votes! Upon what a tender thread hang great events. Six votes *might* have turned the scale, but now they *could* not. Capt. W. conveyed the result to Alexander. It struck like a thunderbolt, and completely paralized him. With horrible contortions of countenance, he struck his arms violently against his breast, and looking steadfastly for an instant, uttered with an unearthly cadence, "DEFEATED! DEFEATED!" and fell, in a swoon, completely exhausted. In a short time he regained signs of animation, moaned a deep and unearthly groan—suddenly recollecting himself, and casting a fierce and vivid stare about him, with much agitation, and in a voice hardly audible, inquired as to the result.

"My dear Mr. ——," said the Captain, "we have lost your election, but we have ample ground for proclaiming a triumph. The result of this day redounds to our honour. It is to this cursed thing, circulated without our knowledge among the people, that we owe our defeat," continued he, pulling from his pocket a handbill in bold and glaring letters, and going to read—

"What!" exclaimed Alexander—"owing to that! and how can that be the cause?" grasping the bill from his hand and glancing over it—"Alexander W——, a tory!—and the son of a tory!"—"Gracious God!" Indignation flashed from his eye, and his bosom burned with a vengeance which threatened to consume him.

"Be calm, Mr. W——; it is worse than useless to grow indignant at what is past remedy," said the Captain.

"Malicious slanderers!—base calumniators!—not content to pursue the contest honorably, they have basely resorted to the villification of my character—and alleged charges, which, Heaven is my witness, I am innocent of."

That brow which was once so placid and mild, now scowled beneath the mortification of defeat; disappointment threw his mind into a turmoil that defied the principles of philosophy or the dictates of prudence to assuage. His indignation at this ungenerous and ignoble warfare, was evinced in every muscle of his body: he sprung upon his feet, wrung his hands, and paced the chamber rapidly backwards and forwards, writhing in the most indescribable agony.

"But, Captain, is it certain," said he.

"Such is the report."

"Then it is not absolutely certain?"

"Not absolutely beyond doubt—but such is the report: I left Lawyer C. and his friends carousing and banqueting upon the strength of it," replied the Captain.

"Horrible!"

"But who, my dear Captain, *can* be the author of this infamous libel. My honour for it, he shall——"

"Be calm!" said the Captain, soothingly, seeing Alexander was about to rave and storm against the calumniators. "The author is unknown—nor is it possible to trace him, since the bills were printed, and probably printed out of our own county."

Captain W. perceived the exhausted condition of Alexander, and saw the necessity of repose to quiet and settle his mind, as well as to resuscitate his body. He accordingly begged him to be calm, and retire to his couch for a few hours, promising to return with an authentic statement next morning. Alexander promised compliance after the earnest solicitations of his friend, but enjoined him to be punctual to his promise. Captain W. left his presence. How Alexander passed the succeeding hours, no mortal knows, nor will I attempt to imagine. He retired, but not to rest—the thrilling scenes of that day had left him in excruciating anguish. Dreadful was that night—destitute of one ray of consolation to cheer his dejected mind.

But let us hasten to the conclusion. On the ensuing day the judges of the several election districts assembled in the county town. At an early hour, after a careful calculation of the votes, Lawyer C. was declared to be in the—minority! His friends were panic struck, and earnestly solicited a re-investigation.—The result was the same. An error had occurred on the preceding day. The Captain, almost shouting with joy, hastened like lightning to inform Alexander W. He bore with him half a dozen congratulatory letters from the most distinguished men of the town. The Captain arrived, almost overdone with fatigue, at the place of his destination. Alexander had been waiting anxiously for his arrival.

"What news to-day, Captain?"

Breathless with fatigue, he placed the letters in the hands of Alexander, and muttered—"You are elected!"

"ELECTED!" exclaimed Alexander, doubtingly, at the same time glancing upon the bundle of letters the Captain had placed in his hand—"Elected!" They were superscribed—"Honorable Alexander W——, M. C." &c. which seemed to confirm the Captain.

The fate of Alexander was changed. Despair like lightning evaporated—his mourning was changed into rejoicing—his soul once more felt buoyant and gay. Sad disappointment broke upon those who were revelling the preceding day, in imaginary glory—but like an *ignus fatuus*, it withered in their grasp, and vanished into nothing.

Awful Effects of Passion.—A woman aged thirty-six, named Maria Tanner, living at the corner of Walnut and Cherry streets, [illegible] a woman who had [illegible] at the forbearance of her antagonist, and [illegible] to seize a poker to strike the other woman, she [illegible] with a fit, and dropped dead on the spot.—*N. Y. Trans.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A number of new and valuable works are now in the hands of Carey, Lea, and Blanchard, the Harpers, and other booksellers, which will shortly be published. Among these we may mention a work from the pen of the Rev. Charles S. Stewart, Chaplain of the United States Navy, giving the result of his observations during a visit to England, in 1832, and the year following. The account of his residence in Sandwich Islands, remarks the editor of the Commercial Advertiser of New York, and of his subsequent visit to those islands, with his notes of a voyage round the world, are among the most interesting written travels of the age. While in England he enjoyed the advantages of high and cultivated society; and with a refined taste, close powers of discrimination, with quickness of observation, and a happy faculty of spreading the result upon paper, we anticipate a work of equal interest and value. The work, as we learn, will be out in a few days.—The delay has been inevitable, since, as we were last year informed by Mr. Stewart himself, he was ordered so soon and so unexpectedly to sea after his return from England, as to leave him no time to prepare his papers for the press—a labor which he has performed during his present cruise in the Mediterranean.

Miss Fanny Kemble's work upon America, and the manners of the Americans, is in forwardness, and will be published in the course of the autumn. Of course the public, by whom she was so much lauded, are impatient to learn what impression they have made upon her regards.

The author of "Swallow Barn," a highly popular novel, has another work in hand, which Carey and Lea will soon publish. The same publishers will also issue, in the course of a few weeks, a volume of "Pencil Sketches," by Miss Leslie, and a new novel from the pen of Dr. Bird, founded on scenes connected with the conquest of Mexico. A number of other works are forthcoming, in which the literary community will find much instruction and profitable entertainment.

W. G. Sims, the author of "Guy Rivers," it is said, received \$1300 for that work, and is engaged, per order of the Harpers, in another two volume novel, for which he is to receive \$1500.

NEW JERSEY.

A convention of anti-Jackson delegates from the several counties of that state, met at Trenton, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of forming a Congressional ticket. The number of delegates present, was very large—say about 700—every township in each county being represented. JAMES MATLACK, Esq. was appointed President. The following ticket was agreed upon:

William Pennington,	Joseph F. Randolph,
Lewis Condict,	Jona. I. Spencer,
Oliver W. Ogden,	Joshua Buck.

Constitution of Rhode Island.

The Convention of Rhode Island, now in session in Providence, adopted the report of the committee on the elective franchise and the right of suffrage, as amended in committee of the whole. It provides that every person, at present entitled to vote in elections, shall retain that privilege under the qualifications upon which he was admitted; and that hereafter free white male native citizens, 21 years of age, possessed of a freehold estate in Rhode Island of the value of \$134, or which shall rent for seven dollars a year, shall be admitted to vote in the towns in which such estate lies, and the oldest son of a freeholder shall also be entitled to vote in the same town. Native born citizens of other states or territories of the United States, who have had an actual residence in Rhode Island during one year, are entitled to vote under the qualifications above mentioned. Every person except the eldest son of a freeholder, before his admission as a freeman, is to be propounded at least three months in town meeting. Electors are not liable to arrest in civil cases on the day of election. No person is eligible to office unless possessed of a freehold estate. The General Assembly has power to enact laws necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

COMMUNICATED.

Written in an Album on the death of its owner, Miss Mary H. B——, late of Oswego Falls, N. Y.

"When in the morn of life, bright, gifted ones,
Sudden are called from this world to part,
Deeply wail kindred grief, and bitter tones
Of sincere anguish rend the bursting heart."

How true it is, that the virtuous and intelligent linger but a little while on earth; that their days are but the fitful gladness of a dream which passes swiftly away and is gone. But a few years did the subject of this brief tribute remain among the living; death called her away in the morning of life, while all was dressed in its gayest colours—ere the clouds of disappointment and trouble had crossed her path, and at that period in life when all our feelings are the most heartfelt, although perhaps not the most lasting, "but a few years had sealed their toneless records" after she was born, ere her spirit, as if it were too pure for earth, took its flight to heaven. The thought of the early and unexpected death of her whose hand but a few days before the solemn event happened, traced some of the lines upon these pages, is calculated not only to make us shed the tear of true sorrow and regret, but to make us remember in our sober moments, that there are none too young and lovely to die, and that we too must soon die—must soon give up all the pleasures of life, and be consigned to the narrow house of death.

Reader, whoever thou art, look upon these pages with sorrow, for on them are recorded some of the sentiments of a girl who was, when living, amiable, lovely and talented. In her were concentrated all that endears and ennobles human nature, and around her lingered the warmest and deepest affections of kindreds and friends. None knew her but loved and respected her; mild, gentle and warm hearted, all loved her for her virtue and worth—her friends drawing thick around her, and basking in the sunshine of fortune, with health and beauty and intelligence beaming in her countenance, who could think that the withering touch of the Grim Tyrant was soon to lay her in the grave.—

While earth was all beauty and heaven was fair,
And the wreath was fresh in her sunny hair!

And so it was, and what a lesson to all upon the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. It seems to be true, that the flower that quickest arrives at maturity, soonest dies. It was thus in the death of this lovely girl; ere the breezes of many summers had fanned her gentle brow, she died—and when all seemed as calm as a summer evening, she passed from the world's bright things, away. The intelligence of her death came like the intimation of our own to the hearts of all her friends. So young, so lovely, to be doomed to such an early death; and when the solemn word came—"Mary is dead;"—scarce one could realize it, yet it was but too true; and how were the hearts of kindred affected beneath the stroke, to think that the object around whom were entwined the best and purest feelings, was gone. But there was one heart that suffered such heartfelt grief as mothers only know; one whose grief none save they can realize. Many a tear of true sorrow was shed over her remains; and when she was laid in the tomb, was she then forgotten? No! Long will she be remembered as a pure and a bright flower; long will her memory be cherished, and remembered. She was loved while living, and her memory is cherished now that she is dead. The tomb-stone that shall be reared above the spot where rests her ashes, will tell of virtue and goodness, firm as the foundation of the hill on whose summit she reposes, and stainless as the snows of winter. CYRIL.

NEW YORK, September 9.

A young and very handsome girl, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the State, was on Sunday morning last taken from the steps of a house in Mott street to the Duane street Hospital, to advanced to cholera, and died before nightfall. Whilst under the charge of the physicians at the hospital, she informed them of the circumstances which had led to her dreadful downfall and subsequent death.—She had for a length of time been assiduously courted by an insidious and accomplished young man of good standing, who on Saturday evening last, succeeded, after much persuasion, in enticing her to the house from which she was removed to the hospital.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked very seriously with all the symptoms of cholera. The heartless villain who had deceived her, and had almost forced her into the jaws of destruction and death, deserted her to her fate as soon as the symptoms of the disease made their appearance, and left her to the tender mercies of the beldame who kept the gate of perdition, into which the victim lay within, but who, immediately on hearing of the facts, turned the poor creature into the streets to die. She was taken up by the passers by some persons who accidentally witnessed her cruel ejectment, and carried by them to the hospital. During the few hours she lay there, she incessantly wept for her horrid fate, accompanying her lamentations with prayers for the welfare of him who had brought this misery and shame upon her head—and whose name, though repeatedly importuned to disclose, she carried to her grave unuttered.

Villainy Punished.—A young Welch woman arrived at Albany in a steamboat from this city a few days since, [illegible]

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—[illegible]

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

Number two of the second volume of this work, has just appeared. It contains ten finely executed quarto engravings, viz: two of quadrupeds; two of ornithology; two of ichthyology; two of entomology; one of conchology, and one of zoology. The quadruped plates contain five figures, among which are the Thibet Musk, the Elk, the Harlequin dog, and the Dalmatian dog. The plates of ornithology, furnish twelve varieties of rare and beautiful birds, including the Whimbrel, the White-headed Curlew, the Black-faced Ibis, and the Pompadore Chatterer. Those of ichthyology, embrace the Tobacco Pipe Fish, the Brasilian Pike, and six varieties of the Trunk Fish.

As usual the accompanying descriptions are full, accurate and interesting, and display much industry and research. We again furnish a few interesting extracts.

THE MOOSE OF AMERICA.

In Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the island of Grand-manan, the Moose is generally hunted in the month of March, when the snow is deep, and sufficiently crusted with ice to bear the weight of a dog, not that of a moose, as has been stated. Five or six men, provided with knapsacks, containing food for as many days, and all necessary implements for building their "camp," at night set out in search of a moose-yard. When they have discovered one, they collect their dogs and encamp for the night, in order to be ready to commence the chase at an early hour, before the sun softens the crust upon the snow, which would be the means of retarding the dogs, and facilitating the escape of the deer. At day-break the dogs are laid on, and the hunters, wearing large snow-shoes, follow as closely as possible. As soon as the dogs approach a moose, they assail him on all sides, and force him to attempt his escape by flight. The deer, however, does not run far, before the crust on the snow, breaks through at every step, cuts his legs so severely, that the poor animal stands at bay and endeavours to defend himself against the dogs by striking at them with his fore feet. The arrival of the hunter within a convenient distance, soon terminates the combat, as a ball from his rifle rarely fails to bring the moose down.

When chased, the moose throws his horns towards his neck, elevates his nose, and dashes swiftly into the thickest of the forest, occasionally the horns prove the means of his destruction, by being entangled among vines, or caught between small trees. Where the moose runs over a plain, he moves with great celerity, although his gait is nothing better than a sort of long shambling trot; this, however, is rendered very efficient by the great length of his limbs. While running in this manner, the divisions of the hoofs, which are very long, separate as they press the ground, and close together as they are raised, with a clattering sound, which may be heard at some distance; this circumstance is also remarked in the rein-deer.

Notwithstanding the size and swiftness of their movements, they would be easily captured, if pursued by horsemen and hounds, in a country adapted to such a chase, as they are both short-breathed and tender-footed.

"The acuteness of their sense of hearing, thought to be that which is possessed by the moose in the greatest degree of perfection, together with the keenness of their smell, renders it very difficult to approach them. The Indians attempt it by creeping among the trees and bushes, always keeping to leeward of the deer. In summer, when they resort to the borders of lakes and rivers, the Indians often kill them while crossing the streams, or when swimming from the shore to the islands. "They are," says Hearne, "when pursued in this manner, the most inoffensive of all animals, never making any resistance; and the young ones are so simple, that I remember to have seen an Indian paddle his canoe up to one of them and take it by the poll, without the least opposition: the poor harmless animal seeming, at the same time, as contented alongside the canoe, as if swimming by the side of its dam, and looking up in our faces with the same fearless innocence that a house lamb would, making use of its fore foot almost every instant to clear its eyes of musquitoes, which at that time were remarkably numerous."

THE BULL DOG.

But the most important quality, and that perhaps which causes all the others, although we cannot perceive the connexion, is the diminution of the brain. The cerebral capacity of the bulldog is sensibly smaller than any other race; and it is doubtless to the decrease of the encephalon that we must attribute its inferiority to all others in everything relating to intelligence. The bull-dog is scarcely capable of any education, and is fitted for nothing but combat and ferocity.

This animal takes his name from his having been employed in former times in assaulting the bull, and he is used for the same purpose at the present day, in those districts where this brutal amusement is still practised.

Nothing can exceed the fury with which the bull-dog falls upon all other animals, and the invincible obstinacy with which he maintains his hold. In attacking the bull, he always assails him in front, and generally fastens upon his lip, tongue, or eye, where he holds and hangs on, in spite of the most desperate efforts of the other to free himself from his antagonist, which affords ample proof of the amazing strength and power of this animal.

Whenever a bull-dog attacks in any of the extremities of the body, it is invariably considered a mark of his degeneracy from the original purity of blood. Puppies will assail a bull, and thereby give a decided proof of their breed, when only six months old; and, if permitted, will rather suffer themselves to be destroyed than to relinquish the contest.

THE DANISH OR HARLEQUIN DOG.

The Great Danish dog is a fine sprightly animal, but is of little use either for sporting or watching. He is chiefly used as an attendant on carriages, to which he forms an elegant appendage.

Discovers an Assassin.—Mr. Johnson, a traveller from Manchester, on his route through Scotland, on horseback, was benighted, and coming to a small public house on the road, he thought it better to take up his lodgings there, if possible, than to proceed farther that night. On entering the house, he found only an old woman, who, to his inquiries, answered she would accommodate him with a bed, and provide for the horse in a small shed, if he would stable it, as carrying hay and litter, as there was no other person than in the house. This was readily agreed to by Mr. Johnson, who, after having done so, and taken a little refreshment, was shown by the old woman to his bed-room.

A large Danish dog, which accompanied him on his journey, offered to go up to the room with him, which the old woman strongly objected to, but Mr. Johnson persisting in having him admitted. The dog, on entering the room, began to growl, and was altogether very unruly. His master in vain attempted to quiet him,—but he kept growling and looking angrily under the bed, which induced Mr. Johnson to look there likewise, when, to his utter astonishment, he saw a man concealed at the farther end. On encouraging the dog, he sprang immediately at him, whilst Mr. Johnson seized his pistols, and, presenting one at the stranger, who had a large knife in his hand, and was struggling with the dog, swore he would instantly shoot him if he made further resistance. The man then submitted to be bound, and acknowledged that his intention was to rob and murder Mr. Johnson in the night. [illegible] Mr. Johnson, after properly binding the individual, and securing the door, went (accompanied by his dog,) to the shed where his horse was left, which he instantly mounted, and escaped without injury to the next town, where he gave to a magistrate a full account of the horrid attempt, who had the culprit taken into custody, and afterwards executed for his villainy.

THE ICHNEUMON.

This astonishing creature is about the size of a domestic cat, the tail being as long as the body. It is of a pale reddish grey [illegible] long, taper, pointed, and black; the ears almost naked, very small, and rounded, the eyes of a fiery red. The [illegible] sharp claws.

In Egypt and India, the ichneumon is as domestic as our cats [illegible] No animal has a stronger propensity for the destruction of every thing living, than this creature; and it possesses courage, strength, and agility, superior to every other animal of its size. It destroys snakes the most deadly serpents, and preys upon every noxious reptile of the Torrid Zone, which it scents and kills with great avidity. Their natural enemy, *the cobra di capello*, [illegible] it is particularly fond of crocodile's eggs, which it digs out of the sand, and often kills young crocodiles themselves. In its conflicts with poisonous serpents, they sometimes bite the little creature, [illegible] The plant is called by the Indians after the animal. From the great utility of the ichneumon, in ridding that country of so many obnoxious and troublesome animals, the ancient Egyptians held this creature in religious veneration, worshipping and ranking it among those deities that were most propitious to them.

The adroitness with which the ichneumon seizes the poisonous serpents, is one of the most remarkable features of its history; for it generally contrives to catch the serpent by the throat in such a manner, that it cannot retaliate on its little enemy. Lucan, in a poem of Pharsalia, written about the year 62 of the Christian era, is most descriptive of the manner in which the ichneumon combats the Egyptian asp, a reptile whose bite is most deadly. The passage has been thus translated:—

Thus oft the ichneumon, on the banks of Nile,
Invades the deadly aspic by a wile;
While artfully his slender tail is play'd,
The serpent darts upon the dancing shade;
Then turning on the foe, with swift surprise,
Full on the throat the nimble seizer flies.
The gasping snake expires beneath the wound,
His gushing jaws with poisonous floods abound.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please always mention at what post office their papers are received.

The letter addressed to the Editor, on the subject of Phrenology, will be published, perhaps next week.

"W. E. R." who has attempted to write an Essay on Autumn, should keep his piece "nine years." At the end of that time, it will need some correction.

"S." is a plagiarist.

Several articles are under consideration.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Sept. 5.—Received from Latham & Tolley,	\$1 25	*Received from* P. P. Smith, Esq. [nett]	1 50
[nett.]		Thos. Craig,	3 00
Aquilla Starr,	2 00	David Dale, Esq.	4 00
David Walton, Esq.	3 25	*Sept. 10.*	
T. Lindsey, Esq.	2 00	Wm. L. G. Smith,	3 00
A. Rossetter, Esq.	6 00	James Holden,	2 00
Sept. 6.		T. Jefferson Morgan,	10 00
G. D. Crumbaugh,	3 00	Gilbert Sterer,	2 00
S. S. Palmer,	10 00	Charles Holmes,	4 00
N. Bise, Esq. Mont'y A.	3 00	Daniel L. Green,	5 00
Wm. Sweyne, Esq.	5 00	David Voss, Esq.	3 00
James Dewitt, Esq.	5 00	Jno. Porter, Esq.	3 00
Reuben Bacon, Esq.	3 00	J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2 00
J. V. Backman, Esq.	2 50	Jno. Turner, Esq.	2 00
L. Zublin,	3 00	*Sept. 11.*	
Sept. 8.		T. Benedict,	2 00
C. Gilman,	2 00	R. F. Lord,	10 00
T. H. Jackson,	2 00	J. P. Osborn,	2 00
Thos. J. Leslie,	2 50	W. Probasco,	3 00
F. Walker,	2 00	Joshua Hanna,	4 50
S. H. Bailey, Esq.	5 00	A. Munro, Esq.	5 00
T. Creighton, Esq.	2 00	E. D. Wight, Esq.	5 00
J. T. Boyd, Esq.	5 00	G. Crocket, Esq.	5 00
Sept. 9.		R. Johnson, Esq.	5 00
A. B. Chesnutt,	5 00	D. McNeil, Jr., Esq.	5 00
P. Hollowbush,	5 00	A. Tappen, Esq.	5 00

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Sept. 1.

CRIMINAL TRIAL.—On Saturday last, the trial of Nelson, a slave belonging to Mr. Richard Chilton of Campbell, charged with the murder of Mr. Edward Jones of this place, came on before the Corporation Court. It appeared in evidence, principally from the culprit's own confession, on the morning after the homicide, that, having absconded from his master, that he laid out in the woods two days preceding its perpetration, without having been able to obtain food—that pressed by hunger, he purloined a few ears of corn from a field near his place of refuge, and that he went to Mr. Jones's house at an hour, when he supposed the white family had retired to rest, for the purpose of roasting it; that he went to Mr. J.'s kitchen, and applied to the negro woman who occupied it for liberty to do so, which on ascertaining who he was and that he was a runaway, she refused, and warned him that her master was still awake and had but recently gone into the garden. Alarmed at this intelligence, Nelson attempted immediately to make his escape, but was espied and challenged by Mr. Jones, to whom he made unsatisfactory answers, and was of course pursued.—Nelson was armed with a bludgeon, a large knife and an axe, the two former of which he dropped in the pursuit, and when from the debility occasioned by the length of time that he had fasted, he found that he would be overtaken by Mr. Jones, he says he hoped to deter him from attempting to arrest him, by presenting, in a fierce tone, if he persisted, to strike him with the axe—that, nothing daunted by his threat, Jones rushed upon him, and that he brought down the axe with apparent violence, but very gradually so as to inflict no wound—that Jones seized the axe in its descent with both hands and wrested it from him—that he then ran, Jones pursuing, until, after a few steps, finding that he could not outrun his pursuer, he stopped and recommenced the combat—that he released himself from the grasp of J. a second time, and again attempted to escape by flight, but that he was again overtaken by Jones, and again in the act of crossing a fence, and stricken by Jones on the back with the bowl of the axe, which brought them again in conflict—that he then managed to trip Jones and brought him to the ground, where after scuffling for some time both rose to their feet, the axe all the while in the possession of Jones—that he threw him a second time, Jones falling on his back, but carrying the negro with him and still holding the axe, and thus obtained the ascendency—that in this situation, Jones holding the axe at the extremity of the helve, and the negro grasping the other end managed to inflict several blows with the bowl of the weapon on Jones's back, and with the edge on his head, by which he was so weakened and exhausted, as to be compelled to relax his hold upon it entirely—that he (the negro) then rose, and inflicted a violent blow upon the back part of Jones's head with the bowl, and another at the same region with the edge of the deadly weapon, which terminated the conflict in Jones's almost immediate death. This occurred between the hours of nine and ten; and the negro states that he immediately withdrew from the scene, about sixty yards distant, where he remained until the groans of the victim began to attract the attention of Jones's family—that he then, fearful of being shot, ran off, and concealed himself, until the dawn of the day, when he went to the residence of Mr. Thomas J. Old, surrendered himself, and made voluntary confession of the foregoing facts. The Court found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hung on the 31st of October next.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

New Grenada.

We have been favored with a file of Bogota papers up to 18th July, from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

The Congress of New Grenada had closed their session. Among the various important Legislative measures sanctioned by the two Houses, is a kind of civil and criminal code of laws to supercede those old laws of the mother country which were not in harmony with the present political state of the Republic. Another law for the provisional division of the Provinces into cantons, and the organization of a better municipal system. The tariff has been materially altered and the duties on imported goods so reduced as to encourage internal and external trade. The finances have been placed on such a favorable footing, that the receipts will in future cover all the engagements of the government, and leave a surplus of 2 to 300,000 dollars at the end of the year. Additional grants of money have been made for the encouragement of public education, and the number of schools greatly increased in all the sections of the country. The negotiations pending with the French Government with regard to the pretended insult received by its Consul at Carthagena, had been arranged in a friendly manner at Paris, and the last intelligence received at Bogota from Madrid, led to the expectation that an early reconciliation with the mother country under the basis of an unconditional acknowledgment of the independence of that Republic would soon take place.

As to the rest, the whole Republic of New Grenada continues to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity. [illegible]

The neighbouring Republic of Ecuador is a prey to the tyrannical government of Gen. Flores. [illegible]

BARRON HOUSE OF COMMONS.—[illegible]

American Quarterly Review.

[illegible]

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

Umbrellas Lost.

[illegible]

ALMANACK.

1834. SEPT.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 SATURDAY,	5 47	6 13	11 1	
14 SUNDAY,	5 48	6 12	11 48	D. H. M.
15 MONDAY,	5 50	6 10	12 36	
16 TUESDAY,	5 51	6 9	1 15	
17 WEDNESDAY	5 52	6 8	1 52	New 3 9 47
18 THURSDAY,	5 53	6 7	2 32	First 10 12 56
19 FRIDAY,	5 55	6 5	3 12	Full 17 6 13
20 SATURDAY,	5 56	6 4	3 54	Last 25 9 39

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 339 North Third below Green street.

The Rev. John Chambers, pastor of the First Independent Church, will preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Ninth below Catharine street, on Sabbath evening next at half past 7 o'clock; a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Sabbath School. The friends of Sabbath Schools are particularly invited to attend.

MARRIAGES.

On the evening of the 31st ult. by the Rev. Levi Tucker, Mr. George Baker, to Miss Emma Wade, both of West Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Levi Tucker, Mr. Henry Davis, of New York, to Miss Mary Harst, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. in Easton, Penn. at the residence of Joel Jones, Esq. by the Rev. Joseph H. Jones, of New Brunswick, N. J. the Rev. Oscar Harris, of Goshen, N. J. to Miss Mary J. daughter of Amasa Jones, Esq. of Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley.

On Thursday, 4th inst. by the Rev. Simon Wilmer, Mr. Zebulon Locke, of this city, to Miss Harriet Hendrickson, of Gloucester county, N. J.

At Trudelphia, Montgomery county, Maryland, on Monday evening, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Mr. Gillis, Ed. ward Painter, of Delaware county, Pa. to Hannah Louisa, youngest daughter of Joseph Gilpin, of the former place.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Mr. Samuel Townsend, to Miss Ann Vaughan, daughter of Thomas Vaughan, Esq. all of Kensington.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. Daniel Miller Baker, to Miss Bertha Williams, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, 14th August, by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, John L. Neill, to Mary Lambert.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. White, Henry Reed, to Elizabeth White Bronson, daughter of the late E. Bronson, Esq.

On Saturday, the 6th inst. by Alderman John Laws, Mr. John L. Beswick, to Miss Rachel Barden, both of Burlington co. N. J.

On the 4th of September, by Alderman Geyer, Horace R. Jordon, to Elizabeth Frank, both of this city.

On the morning of the 9th inst. by the Rev. David R. Gilmer, Robert Locke, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. to Margaretta R. Smith, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, James Bayard, to Mary, daughter of E. F. Bachus, Esq.

On Sunday, 31st ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick, Mr. Neall Campbell, of Southwark, to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of John M. Masters, of this city.

At Friends' Meeting House, Salem, on fourth day, the 10th inst. Edward P. Hancock, of Philadelphia, to Susan G. daughter of William Thompson, of Elsenborough, N. J.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Kennaid, Mr. David L. Davis, to Miss Catharine Havens, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 7th inst. by the same, Mr. John Sperry, to Miss Catharine Merkens, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

On Fourth day, the 3d inst. at Friends' Meeting, on Cherry street, Robert E. Peterson, to Hannah M. daughter of John Bourser, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rt. Reverend Bishop White, Lieut. R. E. Brooke, of the U. S. Marine corps, to Martha Warmouth, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Carmick, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Furness, George W. Fairman, to Ellen M. daughter of the late Sidney Gardiner.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Edward Whitesides, to Ann, daughter of Isaac Prince.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Robt. Cornwell, to Miss Susanna Caroline Bell, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. Augustus H. Cannon, to Miss Regina Husband, both of this city.

At Frankford, on the 30th ult. by George K. Budd, Esq. Mr. Marx W. Lewis, to Miss Sidney B. Simmons, both of Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

DEATHS.

Sept. 4, of a lingering and painful illness, in the 21st year of her age, Emma Sanger.

On Saturday morning, Thomas Jenks Fell, aged 29 years.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. after a short and painful illness, Major A. Marriner, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and several small children to lament his loss.

On Wednesday evening, 3d inst. at his residence in Chesnut street, Chevalier De Bernabeu, Consul General of Spain, in the 63d year of his age.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, in the 24th year of her age, Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel Bell.

On Sunday morning, of a short illness, in the 10th year of his age, Charles Toy.

Of marasmus, Mary, infant daughter of John H. Campbell, aged 17 months.

After a few hours illness, on Saturday, the 6th inst. Caroline, youngest child of John B. Sewall, aged 8 years.

On the 7th inst. Mary Eleuthera, eldest daughter of Paul S. Brown.

On Sunday evening, 7th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mr. George Fouleon, of this city, in the 49th year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mr. John Irvine.

On the 10th ult. Vincent L. Williamson, of the U. S. Navy, only son of Nicholas G. Williamson, of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. John Holmes, son of Thomas H. Craige, Esq. aged 2 years and 1 months.

At Louisville, Kentucky, August 20th, after a short and severe illness, in the 34th year of her age, Martha, wife of John Ballance, late of Wilmington, Delaware.

Near Harrisburg, at the residence of Col. Craine, Richard, infant son of Leopold and Elizabeth Wikoff, aged 6 months and 12 days.

At his residence in New York, on the evening of fifth day, the 4th instant, after a short and painful illness, Jacob Cottes, in the 55th year of his age.

At Havana, on the 9th of August, of yellow fever, J. J. Redrugues, a native of Lisbon, but formerly of this city.

On Tuesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, Edward Lowne, Silversmith, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Thomas Shaw, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 9th inst. at Frankford, in prospect of a glorious immortality, William Huckel, aged 3 years.

On the 12th ult. at an advanced age, Mrs. Lenox, relict of the late Major David Lenox, of the Revolutionary Army.

In Trieste, July 6th, in the 24th year of her age, Angelica, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Lucas, of this city.

In Radnor township, Delaware county, on the 31st ult. Thomas Syed, aged 23 years 9 months and eight days.

At Germantown, on Sunday, 31st ult. Mary Jane, aged 6 years—and on Friday, 5th inst. John, aged 9 months, children of John Super, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday morning, Mr. John Brooks, in the 56th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, in the 69th year of his age, Captain Daniel Farley, formerly of Newburyport, Mass.

At New Orleans, Mr. Joseph Walker, native of St. Thaddeus, a native of Philadelphia. The death of Mr. Walker, was caused by the upsetting of a vessel in crossing the Lake to Tampa.

There were 99 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—42 of which were adults and 57 children. Of consumption 10, of cholera infantum 12—under one year of age 28; between 70 and 80, 4—between 80 and 90, 2—From the Almshouse, 10. People of colour [illegible]

The number of deaths from Cholera, in New York on Sunday, was 19, of which 9 occurred in city practice.

The number of deaths from Cholera, in Detroit, during the present season is 300, out of a population of 7000.

There were 21 deaths from Cholera in New York on Monday.

Elocution, Impediments of Speech.
W. D. KING,
PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION,

ANNOUNCES to the public that he has removed to Philadelphia, where he intends to open an Institution for the Permanent Correction and Cure of Stammering and other impediments [illegible] Chesnut street.

The system taught by Mr. King is based upon pure philosophical principles [illegible]

DEAFNESS,
Hearing and Eye-Sight Restored.

MR. PRINTER—It was a saying of Dr. Franklin, "That whatever tends to increase the sum of human happiness, ought to be made public." [illegible]

Kreutzerville, [illegible]

[illegible] S. CHANDLER, Jr.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE BOOK OF NATURE,
NO. 2—VOL. 2.
Embellished with 10 elegant 4to. Copperplate Engravings.

PLATE 130. Quadrupeds—Thibet Musk, Guinea Musk, Java Musk, Moose Deer.

131. Quadrupeds—Mastiff, Bull-dog, Harlequin Dog, Dalmatian Dog.

132. Ornithology—Wood Ibis, Black faced Ibis, Bald Ibis, Italian Courier, White Headed Curlew, Whimbrel.

133. Ornithology—Carunculated Chatterer, Purple-breasted Chatterer, Pompadour Chatterer, Red Chatterer, Cape Coly, White backed Coly.

134. Ichthyology—Chinese Tobacco Pipe Fish, Spotted Tobacco Pipe Fish, Bony Pike, Sea Pike, Brasilian Pike, European Argentine.

135. Ichthyology—Six varieties of the Trunk Fish.—This is one of the most remarkable in the Fish tribe. Their head and body instead of scales, are covered with bony plates, so articulated as to form a sort of an inflexible shield, which completely invests them. Some of them are considered poisonous.

136. Entomology—Thirteen varieties of the order Coleoptera.

137. Entomology—Nine varieties of the order Aptera—Spiders.

138. Conchology—Two varieties of Shells.

139. Zoology—Eight species of Vermes.

This valuable and scientific work will be completed in two volumes, embellished with 240 fine engravings, comprising several thousand figures of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Zoophytes, Botany, &c. &c. intended to embrace the whole range of Natural History. The descriptive part is conducted by several scientific gentlemen who devote great labor and research in the determination of making it correct as possible.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from Schools and Colleges, and as the figures represented are models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of incalculable advantage in the promotion of their professions. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community from the erudite Naturalist to the early beginner. For the one, a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction. Published monthly at 25 a year. Subscription (or at least \$4 to be sent annually in advance—single Nos. 75 cents. SAML. C. ATKINSON,
aug 23—tf 36 Carter's Alley.

Wanted Immediately,

50 FINE Shirt Makers.
50 do. Vests.
Apply No. 20 Market street. sept 13—3t

SURGICAL NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully solicit an interview with all who are the subjects of Hernia (or Rupture.) They propose to effect a radical cure in the short space of from two to four months, by the application of Thomas Stagner's newly invented Truss.

The Medical Faculty are invited to witness the effect of the Truss, and those suffering under that troublesome disease, will find it to their advantage to call on us at the Washington Hotel, No. 6 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, and examine for themselves.

Our universal terms are—NO CURE, NO PAY.
Dr. JNO W. HOOD,
JAS. W. KEITH.
sept 13—3m*

Old Newspapers,

FOR sale by the Ream, at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep 6—tf

Eagle Course, Trenton, N. J.

THE first Fall Meeting will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 23th, and continue three days.

[illegible]

ORIN BAILEY, Secretary.

Montpelier Course, Bordentown, N. J.

THE Races over this course will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1834, and continue 3 days.

[illegible]

JAMES DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Watches, Jewellery & Silver Ware.

WILLIAM BAILY, No. [illegible] [illegible]

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

[illegible]

THOS. MAULE.
BENJ. MAULE.

LEHIGH COAL
\$4 75 PER TON.

THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY, [illegible]

Stolen.

[illegible]

JOHN GIBSON.

Girard College.

A VIEW of the Girard College, and a variety of Steel, Copper and Wood Engravings, for sale at the office of the S. E. Post, 36 Carter's alley. sept 13—tf

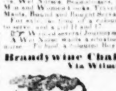
A few Gentlemen

CAN be accommodated with Boarding, in a respectable private family, [illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED May 1811, at the N. E. corner of Chesnut, [illegible]

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,
Via Wilmington.



[illegible]

To Let.

A LARGE Back Building, [illegible] JOHN M'ALLISTER & CO.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the New England Galaxy.

Degrees of Drunkenness;

"First, Fresh; second, Emphatic; third, Glorious; fourth, Uproarious; fifth, Insensible."

PROLOGUE OF PUCK.

FIRST.

That ruby cheek, and sparkling e'e
Prove jolly Bacchus in possession;—
Promontory of a spree,
They mark the aspect of a *Fresh'un.*
He fills the goblet to the brim,
Drinks and refills
Until his happy senses swim,
And his head reels.
He thinks his every thought is attic,
And soon from *fresh,* becomes

EMPHATIC.

As in a crowded house the throng,
Fast to the door are borne along,
Shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip,
All the ideas by liquor wrought
Are in a chaos, sudden brought
Upon the burdened lip—
Jostling, pushing,
Outward rushing
The crowd, each other's steps embarrass;
So one word o'er another trips,
Upon the EMPHATIC bibber's lips,
Though pressed not half as pressed, in vain,
You strive his meaning to attain,
His words but put himself in pain,
And serve the listener to harrass;—
Forthwith he rises to the *squall-ics*
As if each word were in *italics,*
With gestures odd, and upraised hand
He emphasizes *if* and *and;*—
Till to all present, 'tis notorious,
That he has reached the order

GLORIOUS.

As difficulties but incite
The impetuous mind to further daring,
His swollen tongue, tho' oft he bite [illegible]
Yet will he still continue swearing;—
While deeper his potations grow,
His patriotism 'gins to flow;—
He damns the fool who does not think
A man to drunkenness should drink;
In politics his op'site party
Is viewed with curses hearty;—
'Till his nose shows he has from *glorious,*
Gone a step further to

UPROARIOUS.

"Wake Snakes!" "Huzza!" waste, and confusion
Bye-words, and shouts, and noisy revel,
Wassail and wine in sad profusion
Have with his senses played the devil!
Windows are smashed, and glasses broken,
Too drunk to speak, no longer spoken
His oaths are bellowed, such a rate out
As to astonish even Satan.
Until with liquor gorged full
He drops him down

INSENSIBLE.

Here 'Tenebr plenus,' full of wine
Behold the 'human form divine!'
Like leather bag of ages back
His hide is but a liquor sack!

VOTIVE.—We were much amused the other day by a little urchin, who threw a missile at one of his play-mates, through the glass of a greenhouse. Of course, several panes were broken, to the apparent astonishment of the delinquent, who said, with great naivete, that "*he did not mean to break the glass—he only wanted to hit Tom.*"

UNWISE MEN.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbour.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who, for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet, and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

An Irish Definition of "the Premier."—"But sure," added a third, "sure, didn't the Prime Ear himself lay it all out before the parleymint?" "What Prime Ear are you talking about, man dear?" said Paddy, rather testily. "Well, and who is the Prime Ear of his Majesty, and no less. Is that satisfaction for you, eh?" "Well, and who is the Prime Ear?" "Why, the Prime Ear of his Majesty, I towld you before. You see, he is the one that hears of every thing that is to be done for the whole empire in partic'lar; and bekase he *hears of everything,* thats the rayson he is called the Prime *Ear,—and a good rayson it is."—Lover's Legends, &c. of Ireland, Second Series.*

THE PIANO THIRTY

In a former number we gave a story from a small work recently published, entitled "Popular Tales and Legends of the Irish Peasantry." We should gladly have copied, as a much better specimen of the Work, a story by the author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," entitled "Alley Sheridan," but it is much too long for insertion at present. The following laughable occurrence is introduced by way of episode:—

"Arrah Paul," said one of the party, "will you tell us the story about the time you went to buy the forty piano for Colonel Tallmouson's daughter long ago?"

"Good be with them times," said Paul, "they wasn't like now; the ould sort o' gintlemen for me. I took to the car-man-business thin," he continued, "and carried it an for some time well enough; but I remember what I'm spakin' of was the first journey I made to Dublin afther bein' ill. It was the very year that Doctor Cooper—but he was only a horse doctor—physick'd me to death with his calomy pills; he insisted, right or wrong, that I was subject to the fallin' sickness—which, betune ourselves, was no lie at least three or four times a week, when I happened to get a sup in, you see—ha, ha, ha. Well, he was a droll man, fond of his jokes sure enough. But for all that, never a thing ailed me, only a slight touch o' pretinsion in the intellects—a complaint, he said, very hard to cure all out; so that I only wanted to be kept clear wid' somethin gintle. My curse upon all quacks, any how; the thief o' the world bein' accustomed to dale wid horses, dosed me upon too large a scale entirely; an' only for Peggie Maguire, he'd have got and Nol [illegible]

[illegible]

NIGHT MARE.

[illegible]

From the Lady's Magazine.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

[illegible]

Rural Economist.

ADVANTAGE OF BOTANY.

But my friend's cares were not confined alone to the encouragement of happy thoughts in his own mind, or in the minds of others: he was always occupied in some useful deed. One of his constant engagements was spreading through different parts of the world, flowers, fruits, plants, and trees unknown before. He introduced into this country the sultana raisin from Turkey; and of rare fruits the hot-houses of his friends were crowded with specimens collected by his care. When he had ascertained the habits of any useful vegetable, great was the ardor with which he sought to spread the knowledge of it in the places where it was likely to prosper. In this way it would not be easy to calculate how much he added to human enjoyment, nor the debt that future generations will owe to his kind concern for his race. He preferred botany to all the other departments of natural philosophy, because its pleasures could not be made so diffusive; and he valued plants as he valued men—in proportion to their usefulness. "You cannot," he would say, "multiply minerals, nor insects, nor animals at will; you cannot communicate to others this species of your riches without self-deprivation; but of most vegetable productions you can easily increase the number; you can enrich others without impoverishing yourself."—*Dr. Bowring's Minor Morals.*

VEGETABLE EXISTENCE.

If we review every region of the globe, from the scorching sands of the equator to the icy realms of the poles, or from the lofty mountain summits to the dark abysses of the deep; if we penetrate into the shades of the forests, or into the caverns and secret recesses of the earth; nay, if we take up the minutest portion of stagnant water, we still meet with life in some new and unexpected form, yet ever adapted to the circumstances of its situation. The vegetable world is no less prolific in wonders than the animal. Here, also, we are lost in admiration at the never ending variety of forms successively displayed to view in the innumerable species which compose this kingdom of nature, and at the energy of that vegetative power which, amidst such great differences of situation, sustains the modified life of each individual plant, and which continues its species in endless perpetuity. It is well known that, in all places where vegetation has been established, the germs are so intermingled with the soil that whenever the earth is turned up, even from considerable depths, and exposed to the air, plants are soon observed to spring, as if they had been recently sown, in consequence of the germination of seeds which had remained latent and inactive during the lapse of perhaps many centuries. Islands formed by coral reefs, which have risen above the level of the sea, become, in a short time, covered with verdure. From the materials of the most sterile rock, and even from the yet recent cinders and lava of the volcano, nature prepares the way for vegetable existence. The slightest crevice or inequality is sufficient to arrest the invisible germs that are always floating in the air, and affords the means of sustenance to diminutive races of lichens and mosses. These soon overspread the surfaces, and are followed, in the course of a few years, by successive tribes of plants of gradually increasing size and strength; till at length the island, or other favored spot, is converted into a natural and luxuriant garden, of which the productions, rising from grasses to shrubs and trees, present all the varieties of the fertile meadow, the tangled thicket, and the widely spreading forest. Even in the desert plains of the torrid zone, the eye of the traveller is often refreshed by the appearance of a few hardy plants, which find sufficient material for their growth in these arid regions; and in the realms of perpetual snows which surround the poles, the navigator is occasionally startled at the prospect of fields of a wide expanse of microscopic vegetation.—*Dr. Roget's Bridgewater Treatise.*

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Mock Turtle.—Take a calf's head with the skin on, cut it in half, and clean it well, then half boil it. Have all the meat taken off in square bits, and break the bones of the head; boil them in some veal and beef broth, to add to the richness. Fry some shalot in butter, dredge in flour sufficient to thicken the gravy, which stir into the browning, and give it one or two boils; skim carefully, then put in the head, and simmer till the meat be quite tender. About ten minutes before you serve put in some basil, tarragon, chives, parsley, cayenne pepper, and salt to your taste; and two spoonfuls of mushroom catsup, and one of soy. Squeeze the juice of a lemon into the tureen, and pour the soup upon it. Forcemeat balls and small eggs.

Pickling for Meat.—The following recipe has been handed us for publication:—To four gallons of water, add six pounds of salt, one pound of sugar, and two oz. of saltpetre. Boil and skim it, and when cold pour it upon the meat, which should be previously packed in a cask. This pickle is equally good for beef, pork, hams or mutton. Meat salted in this way will retain its flavor after nine or ten weeks, equally as good as when only two or three days old, and will be remarkably tender. The pickle should be scalded once in six or eight weeks, and at each scalding one and a half lbs. of salt should be added, or if foul it should be renewed. Meat should always be kept entirely under brine.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

CURE FOR SORE BACKS.

The best method of curing sore backs is to dissolve half an ounce of vitrol in a pint of water, and rub the injured parts with it, four or five times a day.

Substitute for indelible Ink.—Boil in water some parchment or pieces of fine gloves, until it is reduced to a paste. Apply to its surface while still warm, a porcelain dish which has been held over a smoking lamp; the lampblack which adheres to it will become detached and mingle with the paste or glue. Repeat the operation until the composition has acquired the requisite color. It is not necessary to grind it. It flows as freely from the pencil as India Ink, and has the same transparency.

Poison of Dogwood.—The poison of dogwood is of an alkaline nature, and of course its remedy may be found in acids. A strong solution of copperas water has been recommended by several writers in the New England Farmer as a wash for the parts affected by the poison of dogwood. A decoction of hemlock bark, and bathing the poisoned limb with new rum have likewise been recommended.

Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

See that the beef and pork are always under brine; and that the brine is sweet and clean.

Gun and Rifle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of Guns and Rifles of every description, at his establishment in West King street, two doors from the Market house where he will at all times be found ready to wait upon those who may give him a call. The superior execution and finish of his work is too well known to be here spoken of.

☞ He is prepared to execute orders for any quantity, however large; and will sell wholesale and retail, lower than any other manufacturer in the city. By close attention to business, and unremitted efforts to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JACOB FORDNEY, Jr.

Lancaster, Pa. August 19, 1834. sept 6—3m

Daniel Frowart,

CUTLER, Surgical Instrument and Elastic Truss manufacturer. Also, Gum Elastic Pad Trusses, &c. At No. 88 North Fourth street, near Race street, Philadelphia. sept 6—3m*

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable Carpets are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. Also, ready made Carpets kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The subscriber also informs the public in general, that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B.—The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing Carpeting of superior quality. sept 6—3m

Bowell Complaint and Cholera

Morbus, cured by Dr. Henry's Compound.

THE dangerous, and too often fatal effects arising from a prolonged treatment of these complaints, have induced the proprietor to introduce this preparation, which will be found one of the most valuable ever prescribed, and would, no doubt, if well known, be the means of saving the lives of thousands, who annually fall a sacrifice to them. Its effects are so powerful and certain, that from 1 to 6 doses in any stage of the complaint will perform an effectual cure.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by Chas. Barnard, Market street, west of Schuylkill Sixth; Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; Alex. Harper, No. 453 Market street; and Wm. Baker, 16 North Fifth street. june 14—3m

Fashionable Tailors Establishment,

Opposite the Exchange, No. 78 South Third street.

S. G. COOPER & J. J. ROBINSON, having entered into copartnership, under the firm of S. G. Cooper & Co., to carry on the tailoring business in all its various branches, at the above stand, lately occupied by Kenneth Jewell, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and promise to serve their customers on such liberal terms as shall not fail to give general satisfaction; and as it is a well known maxim, that where credit is given it enhances the price to all, S. G. C. & Co. wish it to be perfectly understood, that it is not their intention to make the good pay for the bad, but that they will do business as low as any other establishment in the city, particularly for cash.

N. B.—A good assortment of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will be kept always on hand. Also, Stock, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.

☞ Children's Clothes of every description will be made to order. aug 2—3m

To the Public.

THE Philanthropic Burial Ground Association, have the satisfaction to announce to the public generally, that their Burial Ground, situated on the west side of Passyunk road, a little beyond the new Prison, is now so far completed, as to be ready for the reception of interments.

A superintendent has been elected, (John Cooker, Jr.) who will constantly be on the ground to receive orders for interments, and to have the care of the ground, keep the graves in order, &c.

The terms for interment for non members, are as follows, viz: for all persons under the age of 5 years, 1 dollar; for all between the age of 5 and 15, 1 dollar and 50 cents; 15 years old, 2 dollars; and 1 dollar and 50 cents to be paid to the Superintendent for each grave dug in said ground.

Orders for interment of non members, may be obtained from either of the following gentlemen, viz:—Ernest Crozet, President, No. 191 Lombard st.; William Barger, Vice President, No. 149 North 11th st.; Charles J. Clark, Secretary, No. 291 South 4th street; John Bell, Treasurer, S. W. corner of German and 3d streets, or to either of the following Directors, viz: Jacob Cooker, No. 21 Harmony street; John B. Bolmg, No. 46 Wood street below 4th; Joseph Hurst, No. 208 Shippen street; William Adams, No. 26 Old York road, 3 doors above Wood street, west side; Joseph Seixas, No. 133 North 3d st.; John Burns, No. 139 South Water street; James Miller, No. 316 South street; Daniel H. Rumen, No. 21 Castel street; Robert Little, S. W. corner of 13th and Fitzwater streets; Ezekiel Pew, No. 248 South Fifth street; Thomas Eyre, No. 1 43 No. 11th street. Cash paid for orders on delivery.

The Board of Directors will meet on the third Monday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock, in their room in Phoenix hall, in Zane above 7th street, until all the lots are sold, when the Committee on drawing will be in attendance with the wheel, and the Treasurer to receive instalments.

The price of each lot, after the first 400 are sold, will be 12 dollars and 50 cents. Terms $1, payable in monthly instalments. Four hundred and fifty lots are already sold, and from the rapid sale of lots at the present time, all persons wishing to purchase, are advised to make immediate application to the Treasurer. By order of the Board of Directors,

june 28—3m WILLIAM ADAMS, Sec'ry.

Classical Academy.

THE duties of the Classical Institute, will be resumed on Monday, 1st September. The system of instruction pursued in this Institution, comprises the Latin and Greek languages, taught with critical accuracy, together with the usual branches of a correct and useful English education, particularly the Mathematics. For terms and further particulars, inquire at the Academy, in George street, first door above 11th, or at the residence of the subscriber.

JOSEPH P. ENGLES, No. 71 Filbert street.

☞ A large and airy School Room to rent, suitable for an English School. aug. 30—6t

CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a convenient application which can always be at hand when accidents occur, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the introduction of the above preparation, as possessing all the qualities here described, and with much pleasure recommends it to the faculty and public, as a safe, pleasant and soothing application, for all external irritable wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, no application has been productive of so much benefit, and it is confidently recommended to the public, as an article upon whose virtues they can confidently rely. Mild, soothing and gentle in its effect, it is particularly applicable to burns, it allays the heat and irritation of the parts, in a short time, and quickly induces the healthy process.

Every family in the city and country should supply themselves with this preparation; it is superior to most of the ointments which are obtruded upon the public, and may be advantageously employed in all cases, where a mild and stimulating application is required.

It is neatly put up in boxes and jars, at 50 and 25 cents each. Prepared and sold only at

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.

As there may be attempts of imitation, the proprietor will affix his signature as a guarantee of its genuineness.

jan. 20, 1834—eotf

Dr. William Hance,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, No. 244 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, respectfully announces to the public, that he not only treats the various diseases which may be considered common, but that he treats those diseases which are the more dreaded, because they are generally considered by the community, and represented by the medical faculty, as incurable: such as Consumption, Cancer, Dropsy, Lock jaw, Scrofula or King's Evil, &c.; all of which he assures the public are within the reach of medicine, and can be cured, which he is prepared by trial to prove, on occasions of opportunities uninterfered with, and that too by the use of medicines purely Botanic.

Dr. Hance is also agent for the sale of Howard's Improved System of Botanic Medicine, founded upon correct physiological principles, embracing a concise view of Anatomy and Physiology, together with an illustration of the new theory of medicine, in two volumes, with plates. Also, a Treatise on the complaints peculiar to females, embracing a system of Midwifery—the whole in conformity with the improved system of Botanic Medicine, one vol. with plates. These three volumes comprise a full set of Horton Howard's works, and accompany his right to use the medicines secured to him by letters patent from the United States. july 12—1am6t*

Macpelah Cemetery.

THIS Cemetery is situated on Prime street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; a portion of the ground has been appropriated to the interment of non members, at the following rates—for those under 5 years, $1; those under 15 years, $1 50; all others, $2.

Orders for interment can be had of either of the undersigned or from the superintendent on the ground.

President—John D. Brown, No. 75 Gaskill street.
Vice President—Thos. W. Newton, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
Treasurer—Daniel Green, Third near Catharine.
Secretary—Jacob S. Roberts, No. 52 South street.

DIRECTORS.

John Dougherty, No. 1, Harmony street, Southwark.
M. N. Everly, No. 130, South Fifth street.
Joseph Roberts, Lombard street.
Thos. Patterson, No. 63 Swanson street.
Robt. Given, corner of Carpenter st. and Passyunk Road.
John Panier, 27, South Sixth street.
James Thedford, 333 South Third street.
Joseph M. Patterson, No. 57 Mead street.
John M'Mahon, Twelfth above Race.
Adam Rowan, No. 91 South street.
George Thompson, No. 4 Chesnut street.
[illegible]

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY, Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms. aug. 30—tf T. S.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL, Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

sep 7—tf

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL, Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th s

sep 7—tf

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. aug 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL, Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

sep 7—tf

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD

Canton Buildings, South Eighth Street, below Chesnut, east side, Philadelphia.

[Entrance first door below Chesnut.] feb 9—tf

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, *Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.*

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia.
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—1y

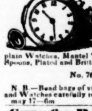
Cholera Syrup.

THE Cholera Syrup for the prevention and cure of Cholera and Bowel complaints, is prepared and sold at No. 220 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. It is remarkably pleasant to the taste, and is warranted a perfect cure for Cholera and all species of bowel complaints, if the directions are followed. It is an invaluable remedy for bowel complaints in children, and may be given with perfect safety. To accommodate the people, a supply will be kept at No. 33 North Third street.

☞ The price of the medicine will be refunded, if satisfaction is not afforded. aug 2—3m*

New and Fashionable

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.



THE subscriber having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere,—Rich Coral Necklaces, gold, do. various patterns, Ear-rings, Breast-pins, and Finger rings, in great variety. A very handsome assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver L'Epine, Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Mantel Time Pieces, Musical Boxes, Silver Spoons, Plated and Brittania Ware, &c. &c.

E. P. LESCURE, No. 76 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.

N. B.—Bead bags of various colours and patterns. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted.

may 17—6m

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S Carminitive Balsam and Health Restorative, a safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhœa or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Cholic, Vomiting, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Head ache, &c.; and that frequent and fatal malady among children, termed *cholera infantum* or *summer complaint.* It is very pleasant to the taste, and will readily be taken by children. Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have forwarded certificates detailing cures of great importance. In the dose of two or three table spoonfuls to an adult, it will entirely suppress the spasms attending the *spasmodic* or *Asiatic cholera,* and thereby afford an opportunity for the exhibition of other remedies. It has been repeatedly tried in this disease, and has never known to fail in a single instance in producing immediate relief.

FOR SALE by Budd West & Co. No. 249, and J. C. Jenkins, No. 107 Market st., J. Thompson, corner Second and Market, P. Williamson, corner Second and Almond—Reikert, corner Third and Callowhill, Dr. Dodson, 44 South Fourth, Jordan, corner Third and Arch, and Second and Christian sts. Philadelphia, and by most Druggists in the United States.—Price 25 cents per bottle. may 17—6m

Patent Gum Elastic Boots & Shoes.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes, with Leather Soles cemented to them. They are neatly finished, of fashionable shapes, and designed as a substitute for all other kinds for winter wear. Also, a good assortment of plain Gum Elastic Over Shoes, by the case or dozen.

Also, Gum Elastic Table Covers, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine them. SAML. D. BREED,

april 5—tf No. 13 North 7th street.

Thomsonian Infirmary

AND MEDICINE STORE, No. 220 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. At this establishment, patients will be received and treated on Thomsonian principles, by persons qualified for practising this system of medicine. Patients from a distance, and others desiring, can be accommodated with board in the Infirmary. The ladies department is attended by an experienced female. Terms moderate, paid in advance.

A constant supply of Medicine of the first quality will be kept on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Dr. Samuel Thomson's justly celebrated Wine Bitters for Debility, Indigestion, and Dyspeptic persons. Cholera Syrup, for the prevention and cure of Cholera and Bowel Complaints, and all other Thomsonian preparations, perfectly free from admixture or adulteration.

N. B.—Orders from a distance carefully attended to, and a liberal discount made to those who retail this Medicine.

☞ For those unable to walk, a carriage will be sent, free of extra expense, to the individual.

J. WOOLMAN COMFORT.

, Dr. S. Thomson's New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, for sale by WILLIAM BURTON,

july 19—3m* Agent for Dr. S. Thomson.

PLATINA POINTS.

Platina Lightning Rod Points,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail by GEO. RUSSELL, No. 18 North Sixth street, opposite South Alley.

Also, as usual, a general assortment of watches, jewellery, spectacles, silver ware, &c.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted, and Glasses fitted to Spectacles. aug 16—6t*

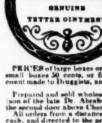
Double Looped

Stockinet Shirts and Drawers—a new Article, of a Superior Quality.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, No. 351 North Sixth street, between Coates and Green streets, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Cotton, Worsted and Woollen Shirts and Drawers, which possess many advantages in neatness, elasticity and durability, over those manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser feels confident, that all who purchase, will give the articles a decided preference.

J. Hibbert intends keeping constantly on hand, a quantity of Shirts and Drawers, made of different threads; and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather, to call and examine for themselves. aug 23—3m

TETTER Ointment.



THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimbles and Grubs on the face; and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell,) at No. 63 North 8th the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Snyder & Roberts, No. 6 North Front street; G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts.; and J. Gardom, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

"This is to certify, that my son William was afflicted with the Tetter for about eighteen months. It commenced on the calves of his legs, and on his arms; and spread nearly all over his body. Owing to its incessant itching, he could scarcely get any rest, more especially at night, when he was in bed.—When the scabs were removed by his scratching, blood oozed from the wounds, to which his clothes adhered, and the removal of which, caused him much pain and increased his suffering. From a healthy child he became sickly, and much reduced in flesh. I had nearly despaired of his recovery, as his complaint had baffled the skill of an experienced physician, and could find no benefit from the various medicines prepared for the like complaint. At last I had recourse to "Dr. Abraham Howell's Tetter Ointment," which, to my great satisfaction, had the desired effect; and in a short time it entirely cured him. It is upwards of a year since he was cured, and there is no appearance of the complaint returning.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, 1833. CHALKLEY BAKER."

aug 16—3mo No. 10 South 5th street.

Agents Wanted.

SEVERAL Agents are wanted to procure subscribers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The wages will be such, that a person calculated for such business, may make from five to ten dollars per day. Application must be made soon. Address J. M. M. Black Horse Post-office, Chester, Pa. and a Prospectus will be immediately forwarded, according to directions—terms made known, &c.

New Italy, August 30, 1834. aug 30—3t

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the first day of the 10th month, (October) at 10 o'clock, a plantation containing 132 acres, or thereabouts, situate in West Nottingham, Cecil county Maryland, two miles from the Brick Meeting, and eight miles from Port Deposite, on which are a two storied log house, a good frame barn with stone stabling underneath, a spring-house over a spring of excellent water, an apple orchard just coming into bearing, together with peach and other fruit trees, and a sufficient portion of wood. A never failing stream of water runs through the place. Terms will be made known by the subscriber, or her agent, at the time of sale. MARGARET RASIN.

Wilmington, 8th mo. 1834. aug 30—3t*

Patent Lamps.

JACOB KEIM invites the attention of the public to his new-[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post bedsteads. Feathers and French do. pew and settee cushions; the best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers, bed ticking by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair mattrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.

feb 15—1y*

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chromic Yellow,	Spts. Nitre, dulc.
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber,

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass, Refined Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns; Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Bowls, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

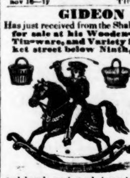
An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.

nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 338 Market street below Ninth,



Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Liverwort, maple sugar, do. paper and table mats, superior articles; flat spoons and sift, wide carpet hammers, brooms, whisks, rugs & mats, drab cloth, red flannels, woollen stockings, herbs and garden seeds.

He has also a large assortment of house keeping articles, cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes horses, clothes' lines and clothes' pins, wash-boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel-rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, curled maple tubs, trays, mats, Boston rocking-chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, knife boards, lamps and stone ware, and shad-roasters on an improved plan.

CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, butter tubs and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, umbrellas, &c. &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are goffring-irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and copper wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality of Brittannia ware, as urns, coffee pots, &c.

House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of housekeeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article.

Cedar Bathing Tubs.

As the subscriber carries on the coopering business extensively, he is determined to sell Bathing Tubs very low, prices from 6 to 12 dollars, warranted to be well made and well seasoned. Builders and others are requested to call and see the article. mar 15—

James Fife & Son,

REED MAKERS, South side St. Stephen's Church, below Market, in Tenth st.

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. and keep on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving in general. Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for Country *Merchants* on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.

Also, a few 1000 first quality New Orleans cane on hand and for sale. ☞ Reeds of every description made to order.

mar 15, '34—1y

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with positive success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or leger hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business, and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, laboring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the rapidity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL, S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.* feb 9—tf

James S. Hansell—Turner,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the Turning business in Pine street, 3rd door above Tenth street, where by punctuality and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.—Columns of any dimensions, or large circles turned with neatness and despatch. Having received a supply of superior White Pine, for Awning Posts, he is prepared to furnish them as reasonable as can be procured in the city. Also, Printers' Rollers turned at the shortest notice. A good assortment of Screws always on hand, such as bench, founders, hand, gauge, saddlers, and book screws. Persons residing in the country, wishing Piazza Columns, or any thing else in his line, will be accommodated immediately, on reasonable terms. Carpenters, Pattern makers and others, are invited to give him a call. july 12—3m*

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 2d street, to No. 195 Market street, (2d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, comprising in part the following, viz:—Black gros de Swiss, Italian Lustring, do gros de Naples, Pouit de Soir; assorted colours Florences, gros de Naples and Pouit de Soir; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves; a handsome assortment of Hernani, Silk, Muslin and gauze Shawls, new styles, Blond and Gauze Veils; Gauze and Gros de Naples Garniture Ribands; Sattin and Taffeta Ribbons, from 1½ to 30, various styles Belt Ribbons, Black Bombazeen, English and French.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery; new styles Ginghams, with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all of which they will sell low on accommodating terms.

mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

Notice.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the copartnership of TIMOTHY ABBOTT & Co., takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same at his New Hide, Oil and Leather Store, No. 21 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut streets, where he has a large assortment of Spanish Hides, Kipps' Oil, &c., Leather Finished and in the Rough—all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK, No. 21 South Third street.

july 5—3m

Dr. Mead's

Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia, and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver; known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, paleness of the countenance; and frequently accompanied with nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy, which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.

Sold in New York, by Hull and Brown, 128 Maiden-lane, who are wholesale agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore, by C. and D. and S. Kauer; by G. H. Kerle, and H. Price; in Alexandria, by William Stabler; in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by N. B. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kissam and Treadwell; and by most of the druggists throughout the United States. mar 29—

Northern Liberties Riding School.

THE subscriber having, at the request of his friends, opened a Riding School back of his residence, No. 530 North Front street, for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. The place is commodious and pleasant, and entirely private. It will be attended with many advantages to those who are desirous of availing themselves of its opportunities, as the horses are gay, well broken, handsomely gaited, well equipped, and known by many ladies and gentlemen, who are in the habit of riding, to possess all the variety of gaits and qualities belonging to this noble race of animals. The most timid may enter upon a course of instruction without the slightest danger, and acquire a knowledge of a science that is useful under the various circumstances to which mankind are daily exposed, and so essential to health,—and heightens all the pleasures of life.

Also, to hire, horses and gigs, carriages, barouches, dearborns, and ladies and gentlemen's hackneys.

For terms, apply to THOMAS CRAIGE,

aug 9—3m No. 530 North Front street.

THE subscriber has now on hand, nearly 30 dozen bottles of purified Bears' Oil, warranted fresh and pure, having received it direct from Missouri. The well known qualities of this admirable article, for preserving, strengthening and beautifying the *Hair,* renders it almost superfluous to say any thing in its praise. Suffice it to say, that it gives the roughest hair a soft and beautiful appearance, a firm and glossy curl, restores it when lost from sickness or other causes, cleanses the head from dandriff, and imparts life to the hair diseased. It is pleasantly perfumed, and for dressing the hair generally, is far superior to any other article. It is excellent for the heads of children, and for the growth of whiskers.

N. B.—It has been known to restore the hair on heads which have been bald for years.—Price in bottles, with directions, 25, 50, and 75 cents each. A large discount to dealers.

Indian Dye,

For colouring red, light, grey, or grisley hair, a beautiful and permanent brown or jet black, without injuring the hair or staining the skin. This article, if the directions are followed, will colour the hair of the desired hue in six or eight hours with very little trouble, or if applied at night on going to bed, the change will be effected by morning.—Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Indian Oil,

For *gradually* colouring the hair. It is recommended to those who wish the hair a shade or two darker. By its use the hair is prevented from turning grey, and it also promotes its growth and beauty. It is pleasantly perfumed.—Price, 75 [illegible]